

PLAIN FACTS SHOW

That
We Are **Doing Enough**

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

ONLY \$25,274.47 has been raised out of the \$50,000 which is needed. The following table shows that only four districts are increasing their donations, i. e. Districts 9, 10, 12, and 13.

District	Quota	Sept. 13 to Oct. 14	Oct. 15 to Nov. 15	Nov. 16 to Dec. 14
1	\$ 4,000	\$ 453.25	\$ 479.16	\$ 282.52
2	15,000	1,388.50	2,712.78	1,597.91
3	3,000	925.50	520.29	337.45
4	1,100	92.50	666.27	433.85
5	2,500	346.30	227.59	335.28
6	3,000	273.83	520.95	500.42
7	2,500	658.25	1,495.30	375.40
8	7,500	1,555.54	2,548.75	662.36
9	3,500	82.10	790.68	886.49
10	1,000	285.00	281.48	325.66
11	2,500	88.10	291.25	354.42
12	3,000	392.25	512.42	623.59
13	1,000	123.00	103.52	50.40
14	400	106.00	172.00	73.00
Canada		11.00	14.60	9.75

During the month of November the average daily donation was \$263.35. During the month of December thus far, it has been \$115.30.

Does this mean that we are retreating? Does this mean that we have shown the white feather? Does this mean that the party and the left wing has failed on the job of keeping THE DAILY WORKER at this most critical time? This cannot and must not be. The figures given above should open the eyes of every party member to the gravity of the situation, and to the necessity of far greater efforts than we have shown during the present month. Every party unit, every sympathizer with our party, every real left winger, should take up this matter at once. Demand that we keep up our stride. Demand that every comrade do his bit to keep THE DAILY WORKER. Send in donations at once. The need is urgent.

Rykoff Assails Opposition at Comintern Plenum; Parties Firm

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. R., Dec. 16.—Alexis Rykoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars in the Soviet Union, who was met with a tremendous ovation, spoke to the 24th session of the Communist International. He declared that Zinoviev, Trotsky and Kamenev had spoken against the express wish of the bureau of the Russian delegation and so had broken the agreement of the opposition and violated the declaration of October 16, which facts the party will take into consideration in its future dealings with the opposition.

In 1924 Zinoviev and Kamenev had bitterly criticized Trotsky; today they are holding opposite views. The Comintern and the workers cannot trust such versatile leaders who change views so completely in the briefest period. Through a series of examples of the utterances of Zinoviev and Kamenev in the last two years, Rykoff demonstrated the untrustworthiness of the opposition.

(Continued on page 2)

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MAYOR DEVER of this city should not worry if he does not receive the democratic nomination for mayor in the coming elections. It is reliably reported that his honor has a standing offer of an honorary position with the banking investment firm of Straus & Co. at a salary of \$30,000 a year. This is not so bad, considering the fact that the mayor is already wealthy. Dever has been a good friend to the business interests of this city, not excluding the bootleggers. At the recent hearings on the traction problem the mayor agreed that a raise in fares was inevitable. This is an eighteen karat blunder, say Dever's democratic cronies. His honor should manage to evade the question until after the elections! This is capitalist politics.

THE poor little pet of the poor little rich men, by name Frank L. Smith, who seems to be designed by nature to sit in the United States Senate, provided the G. O. P. gives him a vacant chair. But Smith comes to Washington tainted with unholy gold, and the virtuous republican politicians will touch him not unless he waits in Illinois until time and G. O. P. strategy fumigate his sin. So it is evident that gold is no key to the senate. Not if you are caught holding the bag when the money is spent.

AN American authoress of detective stories who lives in England pulled off an Albee McPherson stunt and the English officials did what Albee's followers did unofficially. They dragged lakes and searched forests for her. Finally the authoress' maid did a little detective work on her own and discovered her mistress. The authoress returned, none the worse for wear, excepting that her memory is still missing. Now look out for a good detective story. We are strongly of the opinion that a mind is the greatest liability of some.

(Continued on page 4)

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

DORCHY LOSES LAST APPEAL; GOES TO JAIL

Kansas Miners' Leader Must Serve 6 Months

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—August Dorchy, leader of the Kansas miners' union, whose appeal to the supreme court was lost recently has been denied a re-hearing by the same court and must go to jail. Dorchy was convicted of violating the Kansas Industrial Court Law by ordering a strike of coal miners. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and serve six months in jail.

Involved in the same case is Alex Howat, former president of the Kansas district of the miners' union. Howat has served his term in jail. A feature of the case was the manner in which the Lewis machine in the international union refused to assist the two leaders in their struggle against the Kansas law and actually took advantage of this to oust them from the union.

Still Leaders.
Despite the under-handed methods of the Lewis machine against them and the fact that both Dorchy and Howat were expelled from the union by an arbitrary action of President Lewis, they still hold the confidence of the miners of Kansas and have been reinstated in the union after mass protest on the part of the miners.

Howat and Dorchy supported the Brophy progressive ticket against Lewis in the union elections held last Tuesday. Howat was nominated as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, but his name was stricken from the ballot by the international office for no given reason. Howat was also nominated for president of his district by 98 per cent of the members and was re-elected by the ballot in the same high-handed way.

SIGMAN, BOSSES ALLY TO SELL OUT STRIKERS

Offers Arbitration Over Strikers' Heads

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Morris Sigman and the General Executive Board of the Cloakmakers' International Union that is attempting to take control of the New York Joint Board of the union and its affiliated locals, now in a bitter struggle with the bosses, have entered into a separate agreement with the contractor's association to arbitrate all demands made by the latter. The general strike committee of the cloakmakers declares that this latest move of the right wing completes the betrayal of the long and hard-fought strike.

The three arbitrators chosen are Colonel Lehman, Professor Rogers and Sheintag, who are all members of the governor's commission. This means a virtual surrender to the governor's commission and an acceptance of the employers' program.

Works With Bosses.

This is the same commission with which Sigman has been working, before and during the strike. In order to cover up the surrender he has arranged with the contractors, Sigman has arranged with the association to "lift the lockout" which has never gone into "effect" and allow workers who never left the shops to "return" to work.

Workers Revolt.

The workers are in complete revolt against the action of the international executive in arbitrarily taking over the New York Joint Board and the local executives, thus turning the workers over to the mercies of the employers.

The six thousand workers who demonstrated before the international office, carried banners demanding "Out With Sigman," "Down With Fascist Methods in the Trade Unions," "Defend Your Union" and "Support the Joint Board." They then walked a distance of several miles to Rutgers Square, in which is situated the office of the Forward and demonstrated against the newspaper for its scabbing editorials and news stories about the strike.

Police and Gangsters.

Police and gangsters were present in great numbers and worked hand in hand with Sigman officials in the attack upon the demonstrators. Scores of workers were beaten and trampled upon by horses. Five were arrested. The capitalist press is conducting an unprecedented campaign of misrepresentation and hysteria, presenting the peaceful demonstrations of the workers as riots and Communist plots. Sigman's meetings, handbills of gangsters and officials are magnified to thousands by press versions while workers' demonstrations are distorted to represent masses favorable to Sigman. Editorials of the whole capitalist press are speaking of Sigman in the highest terms, while there is a definite policy of suppression regarding news of the stand of the joint board.

Big Mass Meeting.

At two mass meetings of striking cloakmakers, resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the general strike committee. The joint board of New York will refuse to accept any responsibility for the arbitration being undertaken by the international and also refused to accept the illegal decisions of the General Executive Board, maintaining that, as legal representatives of the workers, it is the legitimate joint board and can be replaced only by a vote of the membership.

Arrangements are being made for a gigantic mass meeting on next Saturday. The hall is to be announced later. (Watch for announcement most likely)

(Continued on page 2)

LAME-DUCK MEMBER IS GETTING AWFULLY BUSY WITH NEW SET OF TOYS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Harry E. Hull, commissioner of immigration, who recently made the statement that there were in federal and state prisons 60,000 aliens who ought to be deported, now says of the Chicago district that his budget for the coming year carries a substantial increase for the Chicago office. He hopes to add 20 additional inspectors after July 1st, next.

Hull is the lame-duck congressman from the second Iowa district and is taking himself rather seriously in his new role as commissioner of immigration.

Putting on a Coat of Red



—By Wm. Gropper.

Prepare Anti-Strike Law for the Coal Mines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Following out the recommendation in President Coolidge's speech to congress and declarations by Secretary of Labor Davis concerning legislation to put an anti-strike law into effect in the coal mines, members of the commerce committee of both houses admitted today that consideration is being given to such legislation.

Coolidge, Davis and also Secretary of Commerce Hoover, have made repeated reference to the possibility of a deadlock between miners and owners next April when the present Jacksonville agreement expires. The administration has openly declared that they are going to demand laws to permit them to stop a possible strike next May. For a long time it was known that many of the larger operators were opposed to legislation concerning the coal industry. But pressure from the owners' association and assurance that the laws will entirely favor the owners, has persuaded the dissenters to veer over to support of such a measure.

BROPHY CARRIES BIGGEST LOCAL IN SPRINGFIELD

Progressive Slate Is Leading

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—"Peabody No. 6" miners, who belong to Local Union 2563, the largest local in Springfield sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America, are for the "Save the Union" ticket. They gave Brophy 428 votes against Lewis' 155. Stevenson drew 348 votes, against Murray's 189, and Brennan got 260 votes, placing him well ahead of Harris with 172, and Kennedy with 95.

On the morning after election day progressive miners here assembled the figures of all locals they could reach, and if Springfield is any test of the election in this sub-district, the progressive Hindmarsh has won for sub-district president, taking the place of the reactionary, Walker, placed in office by crude and arbitrary removal of left wingers, properly elected two years ago, but framed for expulsion by Frank Farrington, and his tool, Harry Fishwick.

Progressives Win.

Reports on eleven large locals, out of over 22 in the sub-district, show: Hindmarsh 1590, Wall (another progressive) 747, Bell (Fishwick machine) 493 and Walker (reactionary, but perhaps split from the Fishwick machine) 739.

The vote for vice-president stands: Smith (progressive) 1621 and Peacock (Fishwick machine) 648. There were two dark horses in this race, neither of which counted for much.

Secretary Race Close.

The vote for secretary-treasurer is very close between Riley (progressive), Geger ((progressive) and Simpson (dark horse), with the official Fishwick machine candidate, Shymansky a bad fourth.

Young Admits Defeat.

The count is being made on the district and international election, but aside from a general impression that the Brophy slate is carrying almost unanimously, and the Tumulty slate by a comfortable majority, there is nothing certain yet.

"Joker" Young, Fishwick candidate for member of the district executive board, has admitted defeat by Jow Loda, progressive candidate.

Covering Up Criminal Connections By Attacks on Negro Neighborhoods

THE Chicago police force, following the shooting of an officer by a Negro bandit, inaugurated a reign of terror in the South Side Negro district Wednesday night.

According to the capitalist press, 350 arrests were made during the search for the criminal.

The Herald and Examiner story, written in a lyrical tone, says:

THE HUNT BY THE POLICE PROGRESSED THRU THE NIGHT. MANY HOMES WERE INVADED. IN SOME CASES OFFICERS SMASHED DOORS WHEN THERE WAS DELAY IN ADMITTING THEM.

Some months ago Assistant State's Attorney McSwiggan was shot to death by machine guns in the hands of underworld elements in Cicero. To date, there has not been a single indictment.

Neither was there any widespread raid during which homes were broken into nor were there 350 arrests.

It seems plain the police have taken advantage of the fact that out of the dozens of hold-ups and murders committed in Chicago in the last month one was committed by Negroes.

There is no shadow of excuse for the manner in which the police were turned loose upon the South Side and they would not dare to launch such a campaign in a white community unless they were engaged in a "red" raid.

The leaders of the Negro race in Chicago should organize mass protests against the outrages perpetrated by the Chicago police—a police force so notoriously connected with crime and vice of all kinds that it is able only to work with a free hand in a section of the city inhabited by a suppressed racial minority which it thinks is unable to make an effective protest.

The Negro organizations should show the city authorities that they are mistaken in this belief and the matter should be handled in a way that will leave no room for doubt as to the resentment of the Negro race and its determination to prevent such outrages in the future.

We hold no brief for criminal elements. Neither do the Chicago Negroes, but the Chicago police force must not be allowed to create the impression that it is only on the South Side that robberies and murders occur.

CHICAGO POLICE ARREST 500 INNOCENT VICTIMS IN MANHUNT THRU CITY'S NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS

Armed with shotguns and tear bombs, fifteen bureau squads and 500 uniformed police swooped down on Negro districts in Chicago Wednesday night, terrorizing the inhabitants and arresting more than 500 Negro men indiscriminately. The excuse for the raid on the Negroes, which resulted in throwing innocent persons into crowded jails overnight, was the hunt for the player of Patrolman Julian Bonfield, who is claimed to be a Negro. Practically every room-

ing hall and cafe on the south side was raided by the police, who herded the Negroes into police wagons, giving few of them opportunity to demonstrate they had no possible connection with the crime.

The raids began Wednesday afternoon and lasted until early Thursday morning.

None Identified.

Thursday all of the arrested Negroes were taken to the Wabash station. (Continued on page 3)

BOTANY VICTORY ASSURES UNION IN N. J. MILLS

Strikers Joyful Over Newest Triumph

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 16.—The settlement made by Botany Consolidated Mills with the Passaic strikers, made on the same six points which ended the strike in the Passaic Worsted Spinning company on November 11, grants to the workers the right of organization and of collective bargaining and promises that striking employees will be taken back without discrimination. The settlement affects more than 5,000 workers who struck 43 weeks ago.

Gustave Deak, president of Local 1603 of the U. T. W., and chairman of the meeting, introduced a series of speakers who commented upon the terms of the agreement before the vote was taken. Thomas McMahon, president of the U. T. W., read to the meeting the letter from Mr. Johnson which contained the six articles of the agreement and Botany's answers, sent in reply to a letter from Mr. McMahon dated December 4. The six points and Botany's replies were:

Botany's Replies.

1. "Right of workers to organize in a legitimate organization."

Reply: The Botany Worsted Mills does not question its workers in regard to their labor affiliation, as it does not question them as to their fraternal, political or religious affiliations. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Botany workers, with but one reservation, that their organization shall not be communistic in origin, character or purpose.

2. "If a grievance should arise, the right of collective bargaining."

Reply: The Botany Worsted Mills is committed to the principle of collective bargaining.

3. "Closed shop not demanded."

Reply: This requires no comment.

4. "If any other demand is made, not agreed on by both parties, the workers to continue working and the question arbitrated between these parties."

Reply: This follows from our full acceptance of the principle of collective bargaining.

5. "Employees taken back without discrimination."

Reply: We have employed and will employ without discrimination.

6. "No outside help employed after (Continued on page 2.)"

LONE PROVINCE LEFT TO SUN AS CANTONESE NEAR

Fall of Shanghai Is a Matter of Days

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.—General Sun Chaun-fang, military governor of Chekiang province, today had shortened his battle lines so that he is at present defending only the Province of Kiangsu against the invasion of the Cantonese forces.

General Sun has ordered the railway cut 20 miles south of Shanghai in preparation for the advancing Cantonese. This action indicates that in a very short time the southern army will be besieging the city. Four of Sun's former five provinces are now in the possession of the Kuomintang government.

Americans Threaten War Lord.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—American warships have trained their guns upon three American steamers, used by General Yang Sen at Shanghai, and have announced that if Yang Sen attempts to move the vessels they will be sunk, according to a dispatch from Shanghai to the Telegraph.

General Yang Sen, following his defeat at the hands of the Cantonese, has seized vessels to transport his troops out of the area. He has already loaded troops on the American vessels.

Babies Die in Fire.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 16.—Trapped when the home of Leonard Avery was destroyed by fire at Pocono Lake, near here, two baby girls perished in the flames. They were, Jane Avery, 18 months, and Norma, 7 months. Their bodies were not recovered.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

BOTANY VICTORY ASSURES UNION IN N. J. MILLS

Strikers Joyful Over Newest Triumph

(Continued from page 1)
date of settlement until strikers re-employed.

Reply: The interests of the communities of Passaic, Clifton, Garfield, Wallington and of the workers and the mills themselves will be best served by re-employing as rapidly as possible the workers resident in this area. This course will be followed by the Botany Mills.

The above statements define our position, both as to Botany Mills and Garfield Mills.

(Signed) Charles F. H. Johnson.

Fight For Union.

"What we have been fighting for is a union," said Mr. McMahon in his address to the Botany strikers. "I am glad to note your enthusiasm on that point. To that attachment we must stand firm in the time to come. It is you and you alone who will make this settlement lasting by building up a strong textile organization in Passaic."

Listing the points which the strikers would gain from the settlement, Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the General Relief Committee, said: "We have won a victory in this strike. The union we have fought for has become a fact. A union of workers inside the mills will now replace the union on strike."

Right to Organize.

The right to organize, return of the wages, the right of collective bargaining and re-employment without discrimination are all won by the settlement, Wagenknecht told the Botany workers at the meeting.

The Botany Consolidated Mills which include two plants, the Garfield Worsted and the Botany Worsted, employ in normal times between six and seven thousand workers. It is the second mill to sign a settlement with the union. The first was the Passaic Worsted Spinning company, which signed up November 11 on the same six points.

First Out.

It was the Botany workers who precipitated the strike in January 1928 when they went out on strike following a ten per cent wage cut. The rest of the mills then followed suit. The union claims that the recent wage increases granted by Botany before this settlement took place, is in effect a restoration of the wage-cut made a year ago.

The other mills who have not settled yet with the union include the Forstmann and Huffman, the Gers, the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi; the New Jersey Worsted and the Dundee Textile.

Urges Quick Relief.

PASSAIC, Dec. 16.—Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman, commenting on the Botany settlement, asked all labor to participate in the celebration of this victory which has been made possible by their splendid support of strike relief.

Pointing out that this was the second mill to settle and the fifth victory for the strikers, he appealed to organized labor to continue to back strike relief until the rest of the mills are forced to recognize the rights of their workers to organize and do collective bargaining.

RATIONAL LIVING

(The Radical Magazine)
Containing: Many powerful, original editorial notes—An article about the visit of the Queen of Rumania, by one who knows—The Magic of Concoct, S. D. Schmalhausen—Population and Happiness (describing birth control in Africa), J. M. Stuart—Young, Nigeria—The Cause of Squint, Mary Dunderidge—Sex Confessions—The Truth About Freudism—Food-Choppers and Their Faults (normal and abnormal teeth), Dr. A. Agis—What is Health (shows that you are not as ill as you have been made to believe)—From a Doctor's Note-Book—Simplified Rational Healing (what you can do yourself when ill)—A Criticism on Theosophy—27 Illustrations: Labor, Zilzer—Proletarian Children, Zilzer—Small and Large Families—Impression from Russia—Despair, Kollwitz—War—Dust in Workers' Shops—Rhythmic Movements—Anti-Alcohol Propaganda in France, etc., etc.

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Address: RATIONAL LIVING, Box 2, Station M., New York City.

CHINESE MOVEMENT HAS STIRRED INDO-CHINA TO WORK FOR INDEPENDENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In a fight which La Liberté, an evening newspaper, is waging against Alexandre Varanne, the governor of French Indo-China, it comes to light that there is widespread growth of an autonomist movement in that part of the world.

The paper, in trying to prove the incompetency of the governor, discloses that the revolutionary movement in South China has spread to the French possessions.

A new autonomist newspaper has been suppressed and the editor thrown into prison. Students in technical schools by the hundreds are stirred to revolutionary activity and frequently have aid from the soldiers. Arrests have been made among this group. The Annamite people are becoming violent in their demands for independence.

TWO OF MAYOR'S FOUR APPOINTEES IN SCHOOL QUIZ

Give Views on Problems Affecting Education

Two of the four appointees of Mayor Dever for position on the board of education appeared before the school committee of the city council at its hearing yesterday. They were Dr. Otto L. Schmidt and Mrs. William S. Heffern, the latter appointed to succeed herself.

In questioning Dr. Schmidt it was brot out that he had been connected with the public school system in 1914, when that body rendered a report sustaining the policies of the then president of the board, Jacob J. Loeb.

Suffering Lapse of Memory.
But when he was asked if his report supported Loeb in his act of discharging 68 teachers without a hearing, he suffered a lapse of memory and pleaded that he could not recall the matter.

Mrs. Heffern came out unequivocally in support of the Junior high schools. On the matter of the platoon system she was not so positive, but indicated that she had been willing to see them tried out and now thought that the superintendent should report on the results of the experiment. When she said that there were but 18 or 20 in operation, her attention was called to the superintendent's report of last year, showing 60 in existence. A resolution in the council, by Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, July 9, 1924, claimed that almost 100 elementary schools had been platoonized.

Favors Teachers' Councils.

Mrs. Heffern expressed her entire divergence from McAndrews on the question of teachers' councils, which she said she favored, to be held on school time and with no interference from superintendents or principals.

Alderman Arvey, whom Alderman Nelson called "the impracticable administration short-stop," tried to rush matters by moving the confirmation of Mrs. Heffern, Dr. Schmidt, and Charles J. Vopika, leaving that of Walter J. Raymer still pending until he had appeared before the committee. Vopika, while he did not appear, had written a letter to the committee on his position in school matters. Nelson insisted that the confirmation be deferred until matters such as the platoon system had been gone into, and he carried the day. The committee recessed until Saturday morning.

Hits Platoon System.

"This whole thing," said Alderman Nelson, "grows out of the employers' efforts to cut school courses and save money. With restricted immigration, they wish to throw boys and girls into industry earlier in life than formerly. Hence the Junior high schools, to cut schooling from 12 to 9 years, hence the platoon system."

Borah Proposes New International Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—All the nations of the earth would be asked to co-operate with the United States in drafting a new code of international law and in creating a new international court, modeled after the American supreme court, under terms of a resolution sponsored in the senate by Senator Borah. The resolution would "outlaw war," he said.

Germany's Finances Good.

BERLIN.—An optimistic report on Germany's financial condition was made by Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent general for reparations. Germany has "loyally and punctually" made all payments required under the Dawes plan for the second reparations year, he said. Foreign loans have poured into the country in a steady stream, he said, pointing to this as demonstrating the soundness of the country's economic position. Germany's currency has remained stable, he says.

Two Die in Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 16.—Two men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a two-story frame barn on the farm of William Anslan near here today.

CHICAGO CLOAK MAKERS BEGIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Union Nails Boss Lie About Agreement

The Chicago cloakmakers will begin working a five-day forty-two-hour week commencing Monday, December 20, 1928. These hours will be in force until the first Monday in June 1929, when they will begin working a forty-hour five-day week. Chicago is the second cloak market under the control of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the third needle trade union in the United States that has established the principle of a forty-hour five-day week. The other two markets are the New York Fur Workers and the New York Cloakmakers. These unions are under progressive leadership and the progressives claim credit for this achievement.

Bosses Spread Falsehoods.

The Chicago Association of dress manufacturers, known as the Mitchell Dress Association, has issued a bulletin containing a story made up by Mr. Horton, their secretary, as an inducement for new members to join their association during their campaign. These stories are not based on facts and do not contain a particle of truth.

Brother Davidson, organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago, in order to prove how false these statements are, quotes the following paragraph from their bulletin headed, "Milwaukee Avenue Manufacturers and Union Deadlocked Over Terms": "Negotiations between the union and the northwest side dress manufacturers are now deadlocked—the employers are insisting that the forty-hour week clause be eliminated from the proposed agreement. The union shows no intention to give up this clause and has threatened to call out all members at the expiration of the present agreement unless their demands are granted."

No Deadlock.
Davidson says that not only has there been no deadlock in negotiations but the union has not as yet decided for themselves nor informed the employers of the kind of agreement they want. He charges the author of the article with the intention of frightening the buyers away from the union dress manufacturing shops. As far as the union is concerned they will try to reach an agreement. Mr. Davidson spoke to Mr. Phillips, the president of the Northwest Side Manufacturers' Association, who professed ignorance of this statement and does not pay any attention to it.

INDICTED DRY DIRECTOR SAYS HE TOOK LIQUOR TO STUDY LABELS ON BOTTLES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Colonel Ned M. Green, deposed prohibition administrator, charged with diverting government-licensed liquor for his own use, took the stand in his own defense and made a sweeping denial of the charges lodged against him.

He admitted taking bottles of liquor from the prohibition enforcement offices at various times, but the liquor he took was never dispensed to his friends, as charged, he said.

"This liquor was undrinkable," Green testified. "I took it merely to study the labels, which were obviously spurious, in an effort to show these bottles did not contain the brand of liquor which the labels would lead one to believe."

CLEVELAND, O.

Annual

I.L.D. Bazaar

at

Grdina Hall

6021 St. Clair Ave.

Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 18 and 19

Beginning 2:30 each day.

Bishop Brown

will speak

SUNDAY, DEC. 19, 7:30 P. M.

Subject: Evolution and Revolution.

Dancing

Saturday Night 7:30 to 11:30

\$160 Electric Washing Machine Given Away Sunday Night.

Refreshments and Supper.

FURRIERS HERE REFUSE TO WORK IN SHOP BESIDE GANGSTER OF RIGHT WING

"We won't work beside a gangster who helps break up our union meeting and beats our members."

With this statement, members of the Chicago Furriers' Union at the Ben Sugarman fur shop, Sixteenth street and Kedzie avenue, Wednesday stopped work until Morris Rosen, one of the right wing gangsters of the union who took an active part in assaulting members of the union at Tuesday's furriers' meeting, was forced to quit the shop.

Rosen was fired when the boss realized that the union members would not work in the same shop with a traitorous union member.

Every one of the 12 furriers employed there demonstrated their solidarity against the right wing gangster.

SIGMAN, BOSSES ALLY TO SELL OUT STRIKERS

Offers Arbitration Over Strikers' Heads

(Continued from page 1)
It will be the new Madison Square Garden.—Editor.)

Furriers Support Strikers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Furriers' Union of New York has condemned the conference called by the socialists for Dec. 21 to conduct a war on militancy in the trade unions. A statement issued by the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, which along with the N. Y. cloakmakers, was attacked by socialist officials headed by Abraham Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, has called this conference a strikebreaking move.

The furriers were supported in their stand by the general strike committee of the cloakmakers which took a similar action. It is charged that the conference is an attempt to create demoralization and terror in the locals of the furriers and cloakmakers' unions.

Furriers' locals that have been invited to this conference, the avowed purpose of which is to drive Communists and left wingers out of the unions, have announced that they will not participate.

Strikebreaking Move.

In another statement regarding the action of Sigman's General Executive Board in the Cloakmakers' International, the Furriers' Joint Board declares itself in full support of the striking cloakmakers and condemns the action of Sigman and the right wingers in their illegal action to break the strike, remove the officials of the joint board and arbitrarily set up a new board.

It declares that such action encourages arrogant employers and will affect the stand and well-being of all needle workers.

BIG TICKET SALE IS REPORTED FOR BREAKING CHAINS

Altho the initial announcement that "Breaking Chains" will be shown at the Ashland Auditorium on Dec. 18, has been made only a few days ago, the International Workers' Aid office has already had hundreds of calls for tickets, a considerable number of people who saw the picture on Dec. 3 bought tickets again with the comment, "I must see that picture again."

The International Workers' Aid urges all those who desire to see "Breaking Chains" not to miss the opportunity on Dec. 18, because after that date the picture will be shipped out of Chicago for a long country-wide tour and will not be shown in Chicago again.

The Dec. 18 showing will be able to accommodate 8,000 people. There will be plenty of seats. No waiting in line or crowding. The 3,000 people who could not get in to see the picture at the first will have their opportunity on Dec. 18.

Buy your tickets early at the following places:
1553 W. Madison St., 1808 S. Racine Ave., 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd., 2409 N. Halsted St., 2743 Hirsch Blvd., 3116 S. Halsted St., 19 S. Lincoln, 1902 W. Division St., 3451 Michigan Ave., 1532 W. Chicago Ave., 2720 W. Division St., (Oeshinsky's).

MORE APPLICANTS FOR EACH JOB IN NOVEMBER THAN IN MONTH EARLIER

The ratio of applicants to jobs available, at the Illinois Free Employment Bureau, according to Superintendent Charles J. Boyd, was 1662 for each hundred jobs in Nov. against 1327 in Oct., showing a falling off in employment last month as compared with the preceding month. Fewer applicants registered in Nov. than in Oct., but there were still fewer jobs available for them.

Rally Workers Now in Fight for "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections"

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

GOVERNOR Len Small advances an interesting theory in support of his appointment of "Sammy" Insull's man, "Friday" Frank L. Smith, Illinois senator-elect, to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. William B. McKinley. Governor Small says:

"The large vote cast for Frank L. Smith shows conclusively that he is the choice of the voters of this great state for United States senator and in obedience to that expression of the people of Illinois, I appoint him to represent this state in the United States senate for the unexpired term of the late Senator William B. McKinley."

On that theory, of course, the democrats and the so-called insurgent republicans haven't the ghost of a show in their efforts to unseat the "old guard" republican corruptocrats. They can all claim that the election figures showed they had the votes, ergo "the pee-pul," behind them.

Senator-elect Arthur R. Gould, Maine, carried that state by a much larger majority proportionately than Smith received in Illinois. According to Small's theory this should blot out the charge that Gould bribed J. K. Fleming, then premier of New Brunswick, Canada, in connection with the St. John Valley railway project. A republican corruptocrat becomes lily white because he carries an election in a hideous republican state.

Senator-elect William S. Vare lost Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, by 50,000 votes. But that was a mere bagatelle for the corrupt Vare machine to overcome in its home territory. It won handily, but in the winning it saw to it that the democratic candidate, William B. Wilson, in scores of Philadelphia precincts did not receive a single vote. According to Governor Small, the mandate of ballot box corruption, supposed to be the voice of "the pee-pul" of Pennsylvania, speaking, entitles Vare to his seat in the U. S. senate without question.

Illinois is not without its ballot box manipulation. Both the capitalist parties are guilty of it. New exposes follow every election campaign. The party machine that is the most successful cheat carries off the plums. Nearly always it is money that spells "Success!" in capitalist politics.

The Coolidge-Mellon outfit in Pittsburgh, in the primaries, distributed half a million dollars in \$10 bills to 50,000 voters with itching palms, getting the support of all these 50,000 voters and all other voters under the influence of this purchased electorate. At the same time every obstacle is placed in the way of the large masses of workers, in Pittsburgh's great basic industries, most of whom are foreign-born, from exercising the franchise privilege. If they are at all radical.

Rykoft Assails Opposition at Comintern Plenum; Parties Firm

(Continued from page 1)
opposition and the fact that they are playing a double game.

Contradictions.
Kamenef's speech, Rykoft declared, was a mass of contradictions from beginning to end. Nobody in the central committee of the Soviet Union Party had ever denied the danger of right drifts in the country. However, on this as on other questions the opposition proposed nothing of a practical nature. Our big mistake has been that we did not remove the oppositional comrades from leading positions earlier since owing to their policy the country suffered the deepest crisis. However, since then we have emerged successfully from the crisis.

Defeatist Tendencies.

Seeking for what they were lacking the opposition found a definite program in Trotskyism as its central kernel. The opposition's ideology is defeatist; they are daily expecting the defeat of the revolution and every autumn they are prophesying a sharp economic crisis, especially in case of good harvest, alleging that industrial production would be unable to meet the largest demands of the peasant market. The opposition's views of the relations of the workers and the peasants are the same as between capitalist countries and their colonies. An example of the double accounting of the opposition is the fact that they themselves voted for the agricultural tax and then agitated against it.

The opposition's taunt that the majority of the central committee was guilty of national reformism in the question of the socialist construction in one country is absolutely baseless. The opposition has not produced a single fact substantiating this charge which is therefore a mere maneuver aimed at giving the opposition a leading or semi-leading role again. Social-

they are denied citizenship. It is difficult at best to become naturalized.

Vare is not the choice of the people, much less of the workers of Pennsylvania. He was the choice of the millions of dollars of the mining, steel, railroad and banking interests of the state.

Smith, in Illinois, was no less the candidate, and becomes no less the senator of the dollars of the great public utility interests, out of which "Sammy" Insull towers as a commanding figure. Smith had the support of the republican ballot-box manipulating machine, which won for him a sufficient number of votes after the expenditure of huge sums of money contributed by those who would profit most of his election. Smith is the choice of the republican tyranny over the people of Illinois, not the free choice of the Illinois electorate.

But the democrats who bring charges against Smith, Vare, Gould et al. are no less hypocritical. Thruout the "Solid South" they are not compelled to spend huge sums of money. The Negro voters are deprived of their ballot rights and numerous restrictions prevent the poor whites from enjoying the boasted franchise privilege. The Southern aristocracy is in power as in slavery days, and they maintain power cheaply.

Nor is there any ring of sincerity in the attack of the self-labelled "insurgents" against the dollar elected senators. They have all, without exception, chosen to accept the favors of the "old guard" republican machine. They are tarred with the same stick. Senator Lynn Frazier wants his "machine" inside the republican party in North Dakota. The LaPollette-Blaine combination seeks the same end in Wisconsin. Brookhart and Norris are no different in Iowa and Nebraska. The same is true of all the rest, without exception.

Corruption is inherent in capitalist politics, the politics of a master class fighting to maintain its supremacy over an oppressed class thru every conceivable trick and device.

The workers and farmers cannot appeal, they cannot have a medium thru which to voice their class grievances and make their class demands, unless they build their own power separate from and opposed to the organized power of their enemies. All thru the coming months, therefore, as the charges of bribery, vote-stealing and corruption are hurled back and forth in congress, let the advance elements among the workers and farmers sound clearer than ever above the general tumult the clarion call, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."

Against the organized greed of the master class the massed intelligence and will to struggle for all power as a class of the workers and farmers of the land.

Growing Independence.
Naturally Rykoft said there is a dependence upon foreign capital but foreign trade is mutually profitable and with the industrialization of the country the dependence is growing smaller and smaller. The pace of our development with planned industry and the foreign trade monopoly and the leading role of the Communist Party are much more rapidly developed than in capitalist countries.

We must resolutely reject the accusation of the lack of faith in the world social revolution. Capitalism is decaying, the October revolution was the first link in the chain of the struggle for the overthrow of world capitalism. "We are not forgetting our international duty."

Rykoft concluded that Kamenef and Zinoviev were wrong when they complained of the harsh methods of the party against the opposition; Zinoviev himself had formerly used drastic methods against better disciplined opponents than the present opposition. The opposition uses all means of fighting the party and therefore they must not blame us for hard conditions necessary to defend the party.

Battle Parties View.

Stuchka, speaking on behalf of the Communist parties of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, declared that they remain true to the Comintern and to Leninism, that they believe in the possibility of socialist construction in one country is absolutely baseless. The opposition has not produced a single fact substantiating this charge which is therefore a mere maneuver aimed at giving the opposition a leading or semi-leading role again. Social-

(Continued on page 2)

HOUSE ASSAILS COOLIDGE FOR NAVAL POLICY

Will Demand Probe on Relative Strength

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A resolution asking an immediate investigation into the condition of the navy was introduced in the house by Rep. Black, New York, following a stormy session of the naval affairs committee in which congressmen were worked up to a high pitch over the alleged weakness of the U. S. navy defense.

Attack Coolidge.
Friction between Coolidge's "economy" policy and the desires of certain legislators for increasing the size of the navy, which has been brewing since congress opened, has assumed definite and visible form. What little harmony prevailed between the president and republican leaders in the house is shattered by this situation, observers believe.

Cal Ignored Congress.

The members of the naval committee claim that Coolidge had deliberately allowed the navy's strength to decrease below the level provided at the Washington conference which set up the 5-5-3 ship ratio with Great Britain and Japan. What has incensed the solons above everything is that altho congress appropriated funds for construction of three more cruisers, Coolidge and Budget Director Lord blocked the construction.

Secretary Wilbur was also attacked when he admitted that he refrained from urging construction of the ships because of Coolidge's instructions.

Admiral Eberle told the house that it would take 21 ships to bring the navy on equality with Great Britain.

MARINE PILFERS MAIL HE GUARDS AGAINST BANDITS

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—The first marine caught rifling the mails which he was supposed to guard, will not get off with a marine corps court-martial, it was made evident here by U. S. District Attorney A. E. Bernstein.

Bernstein turned a deaf ear to entreaties of marines officers that they be allowed to try Private Robert W. Russell, who was arrested last night and found to have about \$300 worth of registered mail in his possession, according to postal inspectors. He had been detailed to guard the mail on a New York Central train. Russell said.

Most of the letters contained Christmas presents addressed to foreign destinations.

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SMALL'S CHOICE OF SMITH SPURS SENATE ACTION

Resolution to Bar Is Introduced

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The senate moved quickly today to prevent Frank L. Smith from taking his seat in this session as successor to the late Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois.

The Reed campaign fund committee decided to make an immediate report on Smith's primary expenditures, and Senator Ashurst, democrat, of Arizona, introduced a resolution to bar Smith from taking his oath of office.

Small Acts Anyhow

Despite warnings from administration leaders that Smith would be ousted, Governor Small of Illinois decided to give Smith the appointment anyway and let him take his chances.

The Reed report showed that \$458,782 had been spent on behalf of Smith in the primary, of which \$253,547, was spent by his own personal campaign committee.

Public Utility Fund

The report also stated that \$207,325 had been contributed to Smith's campaign fund by the public utility interests of Illinois. These contributions were listed as \$125,000 in cash from Samuel Insull, an expenditure of \$33,785 by Insull on anti-world court propaganda, \$25,000 from Ira C. Copley, \$20,000 from Clement Studebaker, Jr., and \$3,000 from D. J. Schuyler, Insull's personal attorney.

Without waiting for Smith to present his credentials, Senator Ashurst, democrat of Arizona, today introduced a resolution that would bar Smith from taking his oath of office.

More Coming

The committee made no recommendations. It announced, however, that a separate report would be filed on the witness who refused to testify—including Insull—and that another report would treat with the primary investigations in other states.

"The committee reserves to itself the right, upon filing a final report, to make such recommendation and comments as may seem appropriate," said Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman.

In sponsoring his resolution to bar Smith, Ashurst announced he would call for action on it tomorrow. It led to immediate debate.

Resolution in Order

Senator Watson, republican of Indiana, asked Ashurst whether he "thought the resolution was in order until after Smith accepts the appointment."

"It is my personal opinion that it is," Ashurst replied.

Insull and Smith

Referring to Smith as the chairman of the Illinois commerce commission, "which has general jurisdiction of the rates and service of the public utilities in the state of Illinois," Ashurst added that "the said Samuel Insull was, according to the testimony of himself, responsible for and manager of an investment in public utilities in the state of Illinois approximating the sum of \$550,000,000." Ashurst listed some of the Insull properties, including the Commonwealth Edison company, and the People's Gas, Light and Coke company.

Watson Tries to Get Him to Hold Off

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senate republicans appealed today to Col. Frank L. Smith, senator-elect from Illinois, not to accept an appointment to the senate from Gov. Small to fill the vacancy caused by Senator McKinley's death—but their appeal apparently fell on deaf ears.

Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, was the spokesman for the republican majority. "He had a long distance telephone conversation with Smith, and at its conclusion he shook his head and told his colleagues here that 'Smith apparently is going to take it.'"



Democrats in Senate Launch Attack Against Blocking Tax Decrease

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Democratic leaders in the senate have launched an attack on the republicans for blocking any tax reduction this session of congress. Senators Harrison, Mississippi; Swanson, Virginia; Copeland, New York, and King, Utah, led the attack.

The democratic charge that tax reduction was side-tracked to save the issue for the 1928 campaign, the republicans planning to reduce taxes just before the campaign and make that an issue.

E. L. DOHENY AND ALBERT FALL ARE FREED OF CHARGE

Acquitted of Conspiracy by Jury After 9 Hours

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Albert Fall and E. L. Doheny today were acquitted of conspiracy to defraud the government in the leasing of naval oil reserves.

The verdict was rendered by a jury that for more than three weeks sat in the district supreme court and witnessed one of the keenest legal battles in American court annals.

The government thus lost the first part of its criminal cases against those charged with being the central figures and conspirators in the oil scandals of the Harding administration.

500 Chicago Police in Wild Manhunt Thru Negro Neighborhoods

(Continued from page 1)

tion and forced to submit to examination by witnesses of the slaying of the policeman at the University Extension Conservatory, 742 East 41st street.

None of those arrested were identified by the witnesses and the police reluctantly released most of the Negroes, holding some they claimed were "records."

The police chief and mayor's office Thursday was bombarded with telephone calls from Negro leaders protesting the unwarranted arrests of innocent men. Rough treatment of the Negroes by the officers was also charged and protested.

Throw Tear Bomb

At a recreation hall at 3010 South State street the police threw a tear bomb thru the transom when the Negroes refused to open the door to admit the raiders. Suffocation caused by the bomb caused the terror-stricken men to open the door. Twenty-eight were grabbed by the police here. All of them were released later.

Indignation Spreads

Indignation against the police action is spreading thruout the Negro districts today. The action of the police in arresting 500 persons in connection with a crime involving one person is branded as indefensible and outrageous by leaders of the race.

Police Try to Cover Up

The police department had been severely criticized for its slowness in sending officers to the scene of the crime, and it is believed the officials conducted the raid in a desperate attempt to cover up their inefficiency in the case.

Patrolman Bonfield was killed when he appeared on the scene of the robbery of the conservatory. It was a half hour after he was killed before other police arrived, it is reported.

7,000 VOTE TO SUPPORT JOINT BOARD IN N. Y.

Hyman Exposes Sig- man's Treachery

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—That complete vindication of left wing leadership was testified to by the two mass meetings held in Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum, when a total of 7,000 striking cloakmakers unanimously endorsed the present management of the strike was claimed by Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board and chairman of the general strike committee in a statement issued today.

Hyman, Charles Zimmerman and other "ousted" strike leaders were given tremendous ovations at both meetings and resolutions were passed unanimously condemning the action of Morris Sigman and his forces in attempting to obtain illegally and by force the control of the joint board and of using the strike to advance their political ends.

How Sigman Got In

In Hyman's statement he explains how it is possible for the general executive board of the international to move against the leadership of the strike despite the fact that the great majority of the membership is wholeheartedly in his favor.

"Sigman was re-elected to the International presidency at a convention held a year ago this December. His election was the result of the delegate system by which it was possible for him to win the election with 25 per cent of the membership only voting for him whereas 75 per cent voted for me. It was decided at that convention that the International president should introduce a referendum to the membership asking them whether or not they favored a change in the election system to one of proportional representation. This referendum was to be introduced within six months. Sigman has not introduced it as yet. Sigman, too frightened to have a vote taken on such a referendum, knowing it would spell death to his leadership, and yet fearing he would be forced to do so if the present strike were successfully settled, raised the cry of Communism as an excuse to allow him to forcibly seize the control of the joint board and the locals.

"We have information that Sigman sent agents to members of the American Association who were on the point of settlement with us, urging them to delay settlement and promising more concessions if settlements were delayed until they could seize control. The lockout of the American Association which proved a fiasco was the result.

"Sigman is thus responsible himself for the delay in the settlement of the strike.

"The hypocrisy of Sigman's attack on the leadership of the strike is demonstrated by the fact that he and his friends hold responsible positions on the strike and conference committees. They aided in negotiating the agreement with the Industrial Council. They had as much information then as today on the way the strike was being conducted. Why did they wait until this late hour to make their charges?"

The principal speakers at Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum were Hyman, J. Boruchovitch, vice-president of the International; M. Rubin, secretary of the Hall strike committee, and Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the general strike committee.

Rykoff Assails Opposition

(Continued from page 2)

fore we must fight relentlessly those threatening party unity.

Buck of Canada declared that the Canadian party entirely and unconditionally supports the decisions of the XIV congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the possibility of building socialism in one country. The opposition bloc of Zinoviev and Trotsky is utterly principleless; a materialization of the views of the opposition would break the union of the workers and the peasants. In the matter of the building of socialism in the U. S. S. R. we follow Lenin's teachings on the unification of industry and rural economy in one harmonized socialist economy. The creative forces of the proletarian dictatorship supported by the revolutionary workers of the world will secure the final victory of socialism.

Scandinavian Declaration

Sirota of Finland read a statement on behalf of the Scandinavian Communist parties (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland) entirely approving of the theses of the XV conference of the C. P. S. U. on the question of the oppositional block. The actions of the opposition are an attempt to create a new platform for the non-Communist elements still within the Comintern and to extend the factional activities towards the international. The Scandinavian parties categorically reject the theories of the opposition; the factional activities must cease or will result in exclusion from the party. Zinoviev, formerly the responsible leader of the Comintern, is guilty of a flagrant breach of discipline. The Comintern does not need Zinoviev, he concluded.

Forgot Lenin?

Thaelmann, of Germany, declared that the speeches of the opposition were a direct attack on the Comintern which stands firm in spite of them. The opposition is continuing its harmful work, is acting as a bloc, and is violating its declaration of Oct. 16, Zinoviev is acting openly in an anti-party line. The opposition is appealing less to the Comintern than to the decaying right ultra-left elements, in co-operation with the German opposition. Zinoviev and Kamenoff endorsed the platform of Trotskyism; a misunderstanding of the peasant question, and an overestimation of the forces of the enemy.

Zinoviev ignored the fact that capitalism was decaying and not ascending and that imperialism aggravated the law of the irregular development of capitalism—which makes possible the construction of socialism in one country. The opposition has forgotten Lenin's theory of imperialism. The opposition is essentially defeatist.

Soviet Wages Increasing

There have been put forward no practical proofs substantiating the charges that the C. P. S. U. was acquiring a bourgeois character and that the proletarian dictatorship was disintegrating. The facts prove the reverse: in the last three years real wages have increased 40 per cent, industrial production has grown 60 per cent in 1924, 40 per cent in 1925, the role of private capital has decreased. Socialistic construction is progressing and the forces of revolution are growing.

On the question of the united trade union front Zinoviev made the biggest mistakes: he wrongly demands the withdrawal from the Anglo-Russian committee, forgetting that the committee is a means of attracting the working masses and not the reformist leaders. The same applies to the wrong demand that the C. P. of China quit the Kuomintang.

The German workers remembering how in the end of 1923 Trotsky supported the German rights, Brandler

and Radek, fully realize the opposition has a social-democratic tendency. Severe Charges.

The opposition is bitterly fighting the C. P. S. U. and its Leninist central committee; it is appealing to the direction of its enemies to whom it is supplying anti-party material, and thus is directly or indirectly supporting world imperialism and attacking the proletarian dictatorship.

Amidst stormy applause Thaelmann concluded saying that our most important task is to liquidate all factional work. Together, the C. P. S. U., the Comintern and the revolutionary workers of the world on the basis of Leninism and relentless Bolshevism struggle against factionalism will build socialism in the U. S. S. R. and in all countries.

Hungarian Statement

Bela Szanto of Hungary read a declaration of the Hungarian delegation expressing full solidarity with the C. P. S. U. and its Leninist central committee, resolutely condemning the tactics of the opposition and its attempt to prolong the factional strife and to discredit the staff of the fraternal Russian Communist Party. The speaker also emphasized the absolute lack of principle of the opposition. The more rapid pace of socialism construction in the U. S. S. R. expedites the advent of the world revolution, he said.

Y. C. I. Agrees

At the twenty-fifth session on Dec. 13, Longo (Young Communist International) declared that the Y. C. I. entirely agrees with the policies of the C. P. S. U. and its methods of struggle against the opposition. The youth international, he said, unanimously condemns the opposition and will energetically oppose their theories and factional practices.

Kolaroff (Bulgaria) pointed out that the opposition tried to disorganize the unity and ranks of the party during a difficult transition period both nationally and internationally. However, the opposition's attacks have failed dismally against the iron unity of the parties. The theory that the proletariat cannot build socialism in one country is a confession of impotence. The experience of the labor delegations who have visited the U. S. S. R. absolutely belies the opposition's theory.

In conclusion he said the Comintern must rally all parties before the central committee of the Russian party.

Lozovsky and Zetkin

Next Lozovsky (Red International of Labor Unions) declared that the opposition produced a program fit for export. The opposition leaders have violated the discipline of the party which is strong enough, however, to withstand their attacks.

Clara Zetkin (Germany) remarked that the opposition only made theatrical gestures and no practical proposals.

Want Governor to Aid.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis.—Gov. J. J. Blaine has been asked to use his offices to hunt for Erdman Olson, who is charged with slaying his sweetheart, Clara Olson, whose body was found in the snowdrifts near here.

U. S. STEEL STOCKHOLDERS TO GET 40 PER CENT DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK IN HUGE PROFITS DIVISION

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The United States Steel corporation has declared a 40 per cent dividend on all common stock, thus distributing to the stockholders in the huge corporation millions of dollars in extra profits.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, announced that the board had recommended that 2,033,210 shares of stock be distributed to the board had recommended that 2,033,210 shares of stock be distributed to the stockholders at the annual meeting of the corporation in April.

CALL OUT TROOPS TO STOP BIG ANTI-TERROR PROTEST IN POLAND

WARSAW, Dec. 16.—Troops and police reserves were called out here to quell a demonstration which occurred at Vilna, when a gathering of Communists attempted to rescue a number of their leaders, who had been arrested. The troops intervened when the marchers neared the jail.

U. S. Extending Imperialistic Grip on World

Recent significant statements and actions of American financiers and international bankers reveal how the United States is pursuing a policy of imperialism.

Chellis A. Austin, president of the Seaboard National Bank, in an address before the American Acceptance Council at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, has predicted that "America is destined to be the lending country of the world for some time to come." In this connection he quotes Sir Guy Granet, chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, who says further that "American bankers have learned about all there is to learn about international financing."

Is Optimistic

M. Austin spoke optimistically of America's place in international banking.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Austin, "that during the last twelve years American facilities for the financing of overseas commerce have been perfected and increased to a considerable extent."

"Equipped with a steadily increasing stock of knowledge of business conditions and practices in other continents, acquired in a relatively short

time, we hope, indeed, that we may look forward to the day when our international banking machinery, which is still in its youth, may be said not to fall short of that of other nations with a longer and more ripened experience. I believe we are moving in the right direction."

U. S. Gets French Industry

Recent discussions in the French chamber of deputies have brought to light the fact that American finance is seeking to capture the French government's monopoly of the match industry. Poincare was blocked in his attempt to put this move thru by decree and he will be forced to bring the matter before the chamber in the form of a bill.

Fought by Communists

Opposition to the proposed action of the premier was led by Communist deputies, and supported by the socialists and also a deputation of employees of the state match manufactory, who protested to the finance ministry against any cession by the government to private interests.

Gets 60-Year Monopoly

The group of financiers, which is understood to be principally American, would, according to the present project, receive a charter for sixty years

with the obligation to supply a specified quantity of matches to the government and pay half of its net profits into the treasury.

The Communist newspaper, La Humanite, protesting against what it class "an abandonment of the only vestige of nationalized industry in France remaining in the hands of the

United States, China and Peru, and under the name of Swedish Match Corporation controls the production and sale in Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Lithuania and half the production in Belgium and Italy, desires to extend its ramifications, not only to France and the French colonies.

Rockefeller Behind It

"The Swedish-American trust has the backing of the billions of dollars of the Rockefeller group and the National City Bank of New York. It is affiliated with an English group. It already possesses a branch in France, the Compagnie France Arigue, which furnishes the French state manufactory with the supplementary stock needed."

"The Swedish-American trust naturally will not appear directly. Already a company has been created for taking over the charter. It will be called the Societe Generale Des Aluminettes. Everything is ready for the legal announcement of its constitution."

Chicago to Be Center

Chicago is to be the center of the process of extending imperialism on Dec. 15, when the administrative committee of the American Bankers' Association meets here at the Drake

Hotel.

The following bankers will be here, representing nearly every section of the country:

Melvin A. Taylor, president First National Bank, Chicago, chairman; G. E. Bowerman, president Fremont County Bank, Sugar City, Idaho; Charles W. Carey, president First National Bank, Wichita, Kan.; Paul E. Detwiler, assistant cashier Philadelphia-Girard National Bank, Philadelphia; John R. Downing, vice-president Citizens Union National Bank, Louisville; George V. Drew, vice-president Equitable Trust Company, New York; Edward J. Fox, president Eastern Trust Company, Easton, Pa.; T. Q. Hammond, vice-president Montana Trust and Savings Bank, Helena; Craig B. Hazlewood, vice-president Union Trust Company, Chicago; F. M. Law, vice-president First National Bank, Houston, Tex.; W. R. Morehouse, vice-president Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles; Thomas R. Preston, president Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga; Harry G. Smith, secretary Kentucky Bankers' Association, Louisville; W. T. Triplett, vice-president Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, Spokane; Oscar Wells, president, First National Bank, Birmingham.

The New Magazine

Saturday, December 18



PREACHERS PREACH WHILE STATESMEN STEAL

By Arthur W. Calhoun

In which Calhoun brings "Imperialism and World Politics," a book by Professor Monmon of Columbia University, to your attention. This is not a review. The writer simply excites your curiosity about it. Students of Communist theory will be interested to put this book side by side with Lenin's theory of imperialism and see what happens.

PRICKED INTO ACTION

By C. A. Moseley

A short story of a young man who became a strike leader, the part his young wife played in egging him on. A constructive tale. Also "Proletarian Odes" by the same writer.

WHEN HELL BROKE LOOSE

By T. J. O'Flaherty

When the devil and his guests learned from a new comer that Dawes won the Nobel peace prize they went mad and killed the man who told the tale. You will meet many of your old historical acquaintances here, including Woodrow Wilson, Queen Elizabeth, Warren G. Harding and Napoleon.

CHINESE LESSONS FOR AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES

By Manuel Gomez

The eyes of the world are on China today and the American imperialists are quite interested in the Philippines. This article is the second of a series of three written specially by Comrade Gomez for the New Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

By Max Shachtman

A bird's eye view of important events of the week, with a political analysis of their meaning.

OTHER FEATURES

Poems by Oscar Ryan, Henry George Weiss, Paul Comati, Robert Whitaker.

Drawings by Jerger, Voss, Bales, Becker.

SPORTS—THEATER MOVIES

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Two showings—at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.
SATURDAY - DECEMBER 18

MINNESOTA TELLS OF NEED TO ORGANIZE FARMERS AND WORKERS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

By A Farmer Correspondent.
STILLWATER, Minn., Dec. 16.—In order to get the background to this subject, we must say a word about the Non-Partisan League under Townley. It organized Washington county and did a good job of it. With that organization, we elected W. W. Wilcox to the state senate from this county. That shows what organization can do.

The old guard G. O. P. flooded the county with money, ordered a new election, and threw out our N. P. L. senator. Money always buys some people. It did in this case, from the state house to the saloon bum. The old guard G. O. P. will do this just as long as they have the power and the money.

Bucked by the Press.

During this campaign we found that the old line papers would not publish our paid advertisements. So we decided to have our own weekly paper. Here is where we fell down. The paper company was organized, sold some \$5,000 in stock, borrowed about the same amount, and started the Washington County Post. The bankers, big business, rich farmers, and wealthy merchants had us tied up from the start. We are still tied up, sold out, and some five directors and officers are in the hole \$1,500 each. They and their friends are not boosters for the N. P. L. or the Farmer-Labor Party.

Then Came Van Lear.

About this time, the Minnesota Daily Star and Van Lear came along and sold stock and notes. Some of the best friends and workers in the league and the Farmer-Labor Party invested. They got a lemon. These friends are not boosting for the party at this time.

This has been the experience of many other counties in the Northwest and may account for the defeat of Magnus Johnson for governor last November.

Here is how we fell down. We wanted men of prestige and money—rich farmers at the head of things, both in the league and the paper. We got them, all right, and they now have us.

What We Might Have Done.

We could have started a small paper with say \$5,000 and had it clear, no debt, no interest charge. This would not do; the rich farmers wanted something big, with a big editor from the city at the head of it. We got both, to our sorrow. We were also compelled to chase after the big merchant for advertising.

We were and still are unable to find an editor who will be loyal to the cause under these circumstances.

This brings us to the Farmer-Labor movement.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th Street and 8th Avenue

NEW YORK

The Largest Hall in the World



FREIHEIT MASQUERADE BALL

Saturday Evening, December 18th

The famous ALBERTINA RASCH BALLET will appear in selected numbers.

Tickets at The FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square, New York.

Workers (Communist) Party

MUSTE SPEAKS ON EDUCATION AT N. Y. SCHOOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A. J. Muste, director of Brookwood Labor College, spoke at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, Friday night, on the "Aims of Workers' Education" in the series of Friday night lectures on American labor problems.

The question of whether workers' education should be general culture or education for the class struggle or a little of both; whether the education should be only "practical" in that it prepares for direct practical services in the trade unions in the way of keeping records, organizing, etc., or whether it should also be "theoretical" in the sense that it trains for the longer range fight and bigger perspectives of the revolutionary working class, and the whole question of the relation of the daily struggle to the revolutionary aims of the workers is involved in this problem. Some controversy is expected because the views of many in the audience will be different from those of Muste.

The next lecture will be given on Jan. 3 and will be by William Z. Foster on "Strike Strategy."



Will Be Out in January.

WILL HOLD GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF PARTY HERE MONDAY

A general membership meeting of all Chicago Workers (Communist) Party members will be held on Monday, Dec. 20, at the North-West Hall, corner North and Western Avenues, at 8 p. m. sharp. The purpose of the meeting will be a report on the last plenum of the Central Executive Committee, with discussion. The organizational needs will be particularly taken up and there will be ample time for discussion. Comrades should come early as the meeting will start 8 p. m. sharp.

Weinstone Gives Talk on Debs and Lenin at Workers' School Forum

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—"Debs and Lenin" is the topic for the forum lecture for the Sunday night, Dec. 19, at the Workers' School Forum, 108 East 14th St. William W. Weinstone is the lecturer.

His talk will be a study of the problem of working class leadership and the qualifications that make a genuine working class leader; and he will use the respective characteristics of Debs and Lenin to illustrate the points involved. In addition, the comparison of Debs and Lenin will serve to simplify the differences in the development of the American and the Russian working class.

On the following Sunday, Dec. 26, Moissaye J. Ogin will speak on "The Living Revolution." This lecture is described in the circular put out by the school as "A study of the reflection of the Russian Revolution in Russian Literature by a man who is an authority on both."

On January 2, Wm. Z. Foster will speak on "Class Collaboration" and on January 9, A. Markoff on "Whither Russia?"

The Russian Czar and Queen of Cotzofanesti Coming Here Christmas

The czar of Russia, the queen of Cotzofanesti, the king of China and other famous personages who helped to make the world safe for democracy are coming to the Russian masquerade ball given Saturday, Dec. 26, at 6:30 p. m. (on Christmas Day) at Miror Hall, 1140 N. Western Avenue, near Division street, for the benefit of the Russian Communist paper, Novy Mir.

The Russian Women's Mutual Aid, the Russian Co-operative, and many other societies officially decided to participate and portray in masques their aims and activities. There will be many interesting political and educational masques, including the International, in which representatives of all nationalities will participate. All Communist newspapers are invited to have representatives in the Communist Press Family. The special art committee will give advice to individuals and groups who wish to organize masques. Ask for the committee at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street, Chicago.

Tickets are for sale at the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street; the Russian Co-op. Restaurant, and by members of the Russian labor organizations.

Tickets are for sale at the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street; the Russian Co-op. Restaurant, and by members of the Russian labor organizations.

The Drive

For \$50,000 to

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 6.

CALIFORNIA—
Nucleus 25, Los Angeles \$ 3.00
Nucleus 29, Los Angeles 5.00
H. Parker, San Jose 5.00
Louis Lagomarsino, Santa Rosa 3.00

CONNECTICUT—
A. M. Peterson, Stratford 3.00

ILLINOIS—
E. M. T., Chicago 1.00
Stavros Heas, Zeigler 2.00
Dimitrios Sivas, Zeigler 2.00

INDIANA—
Frank Ranta, Clinton 4.50

MASSACHUSETTS—
W. P. E. Weymouth 10.00
Waine Jarvi, Worcester 7.00
Collected by Paul Skers, Worcester 18.50

MICHIGAN—
Emilia Alanen, Mass 5.00
Mary Nieminen, Mass 5.00
Pannie Uotila, Mass 5.00

NEBRASKA—
Shiekau, Omaha 1.00
Jennie Rovinsky, Omaha 3.50
E. Vaks, Omaha 1.25

NEW YORK—
Wm. Bronstein, New York City 2.00
J. Jones, New York City 5.00
V. Ahomius, Schenectady 2.00
H. Lindstrom, Schenectady 2.00
Elsie Miller, Schenectady 2.00

OHIO—
C. Kraven, Cleveland 2.00
F. Choeffman, Toledo 2.00
I. R. Ishler, Toledo 1.00
H. Parker, Toledo 1.00
G. Vassberg, Toledo 1.00

OREGON—
W. P., Portland 9.50

PENNSYLVANIA—
Ivory Brkjaich, Wilkes-Barre 10
M. Calovich, Wilkes-Barre 25
Mary Gucanac, Wilkes-Barre 50
Tony Krznarich, Wilkes-Barre 5.00
G. Laktsich, Wilkes-Barre 25
Paul Meisch, Wilkes-Barre 50
Joe Rodich, Wilkes-Barre 25
Jack Vidov, Wilkes-Barre 50
M. Vilich, Wilkes-Barre 25
S. Vuclich, Wilkes-Barre 25
John Vesimovich, Wilkes-Barre 10

WASHINGTON—

Jugo Slav Dram. Club "Proleter" 10.00

WISCONSIN—

A. Zimmerman, Milwaukee 2.50
Wentworth Workers' Club 10.00
A. Schauer, West Allis 2.00

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.

6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Vella Cook, Gerald Croissant, Little Joe Warner, Will Rossiter.

9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

Young Workers Trim Yeman Athletes, 21-6

By JOHN WELCHNER

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—In a loosely played basketball game, the Young Workers' Sport Alliance easily trimmed the Yemans Athletic Club 21 to 6. Both clubs are affiliated with the Labor Sports' Union. The Y. W. S. A. drew first blood, scoring four points and from then on the final outcome was never in doubt.

Being the first game of the season for both teams, the playing lacked color and there is sufficient room left for improvement. The Yemans were inferior in every department of play, being able to penetrate the strong defense of the Y. W. S. A. successfully on only two occasions, while the Sport Alliance broke thru at will but missed many easy attempts to score.

The YAG had no outstanding stars for they used the passing game. Their attack was centered around Weber who accounted for half of the Sport Alliance's points. Mezuk, the right forward was best for the losers, scoring all six of Yemans' points.

Lineup.

Y. W. S. A.	Yemans A. C.
Weber	R. F. Mezak
Sohl	L. F. Shinkovich
Frank	C. Kolomazac
Hendricks	R. G. Malgins
Welchner	L. G. Adamczyk

CHICAGO PIONEERS! ATTENTION!

The John Reed Group is giving an entertainment Saturday, Dec. 18, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The entertainment for children will start at 4 o'clock. The group will stage, for the first time, the play entitled "MERRY CHRISTMAS—FOR WHOM?" There will also be arranged a number of games that will be enjoyed by every child. Every member of the Pioneer organization must support this affair in being present and see to it that his or her parents attend the evening entertainment and dance given by the same group at the same place for the grown-up people. The affair for the adults starts at 8 o'clock. Admission for children 10 cents; admission for adults, 25 cents.

Weinstone Speaks at N. Y. League Membership Meeting, Sunday

NEW YORK CITY.—The district executive committee is calling a membership meeting of the league for Sunday Dec. 19th at 1 p. m., at the Freiheit Gesangs Hall—133 Second Ave.

This membership meeting is called for the purpose of acquainting the league membership with the party activities and party life.

Com. Weinstone, the general secretary of the party in our district will give the report on party activities and policies.

Every member of the league must realize the importance of this membership meeting and attend the meeting.

The functionaries of the league, as the leading comrades, must mobilize the membership in their respective units for Sunday's membership meeting.

Here's Chance to See Pioneer "School Days"

NEW YORK CITY.—Entertainment and dance tendered by Section Two of the Young Workers' League Saturday, December 25th, 1926, Christmas Night at the Workers' School new building. Entrance at 108 E. 14th St.

This affair is arranged for the benefit of a Workers' Shop Bulletin.

The Young Pioneers, a militant working class children's organization will present us with a play called "School days." There will be other entertainment and plenty of dancing.

Every young worker in New York should attend this affair. No tickets will be sold in advance.

NOTICE

Important meeting of North Side Nucleus, Y. W. L. Friday, Dec. 17, at 8 p. m., at 2409 North Halsted St. Report by D. E. C. member on the membership drive. Everybody must be present.



WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY

If You Give Christmas Gifts—Give One That Will Last a Whole Year!

A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE

Young Comrade

will delight your children. Your son or daughter will find more than enjoyment in this magazine of and for workers' children—it is a liberal education presented in an attractive form every month. If you want your children to become militant fighters in the labor movement—start now by giving them the YOUNG COMRADE to read.

It's Fifty Cents a Year.

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Enclosed find 50 cents for a year's sub. Send the Young Comrade to:
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DEBATE OF THE CENTURY!

"Is Capitalism a Menace to Democracy?"

Yes! SCOTT NEARING. Enough said!

No! J. E. LeROSSIGNOL

Professor of Economics in University of Nebraska; well-known author of anti-socialist books.

CHICAGO FORUM

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 19, at 3 o'clock

ORCHESTRA HALL

(For This Debate Only)

All Seats Reserved
\$1.00 75c 50c

Tickets on sale at Box Office and at Workers Book Store, 19 So. Lincoln Street

EIGHTH ANNUAL YULETIDE FESTIVAL

Given by

UNITED WORKERS SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

at WICKER PARK HALL, 2042 W. North Avenue

Sunday, December 19, 1926, 3 P. M.

Children's Program, Concert During Afternoon

DANCING DURING EVENING IN LARGE HALL

Tickets in Advance, 35c At the Door, 50c a Person

WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN?

If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—THE DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working-class daily paper in the United States and Canada—

THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Subscription rates: By mail \$6 a year; for Chicago \$3 a year.

(SECOND PRIZE WINNER)

HOOD RUBBER CO. WORKERS STIRRED BY PLANT PAPER

Five Distributors Are Arrested by Cops

By H. J. CANTER
(Worker Correspondent)
WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 16.—The first number of the Hood Rubber Worker made its appearance Wednesday at Watertown, Mass., where the big factory of the Hood Rubber Company, employing nine thousand workers is situated.

The paper was received with mixed feelings. "Just what we need—a union," cried the workers, as they read the headline. But the bosses thought differently. They got blue in the face and chased the distributors off the company property.

Time to Resist Here.
The Hood Rubber Worker is the product of a group of workers in the factory who feel that the time has come to resist the bosses' speed-up campaign. Born of the struggle it was issued just at the time that an increase in the "ticket," or quota of daily production, had gone into effect in the tennis department, where 800 girls are employed. In some instances these girls were required to make 30 per cent more shoes without extra pay. A similar speeding up has recently taken place in the gum shoe department and other departments were due for the increase. At present the average weekly earnings of these girls are between \$15.00 and \$16.00.

Read It Eagerly.
These down trodden slaves of the hood "rubber" barons greeted the paper with enthusiasm. Little knots of workers soon gathered on the grounds, eagerly discussing the paper and its contents, while the bosses went from group to group, exhorting them not to heed the "socialist" literature.

Arrest Five.
The distributors did a most effective job in disposing of the issue in short time, and no copies were left by the time the bosses got the docks on the job, and the guardians of the law apparently, because it was the proper thing to do, arrested five, who were at this time enjoying coffee and "smokers" in a nearby lunchroom. At the police station no charge could be found against them and after an hour they were released.

Those arrested were H. J. Canter, Melvin Sack, Abraham Rolin, Louis Blume and L. Strauss.

(THIRD PRIZE WINNER)

RIGHT WING IN DETROIT TRIES TO STOP MEET BUT CLOAKMAKERS' RELIEF GOES ON

By LENA ROSENBERG.
(Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Dec. 16.—A successful meeting was held here at the Macaulay hall for the relief of the New York cloakmakers on strike.

The meeting was called by a conference organized for this purpose, consisting of trade unions and other organizations made up of workers. At this conference there were present many right wing delegates who are supporting the Sigman machine and tried to break the conference by claiming that the strike is over and that there is no need for relief any more. However, the majority of the organizations voted for the continuance of the relief work until the strike is won completely.

Would Disturb Meeting.
And so the meeting preparations went on, but that did not satisfy the Sigman supporters, and so they thought that by coming to the meeting and creating a disturbance and perhaps a little fight "a la Sigman" they could yet succeed in breaking the meeting, but the committee in charge of the meeting was well prepared for them. When the chairman of the meeting, who is a business agent of the painters' union, called upon the 500 workers assembled at Macaulay hall to give and to prove to the workers all over the country that the workers in Detroit do not believe what the Forward says, one of these right wingers made an attempt to start something. But the committee was on the job and informed this "friend of the working class" that he could either stay and listen or leave, and they looked so determined that there was no more disturbance that evening.

Collect \$200.
A collection of over \$200 was taken up and then Corsetz, who was sent here by the general strike, was called upon. Amidst great applause in which he pointed out that the cloakmakers' fight is not over and that the attack of the right wing is making it still harder and that all workers must support them to a finish.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

Worker Correspondence

PRIZE WINNERS THIS WEEK

The Youngstown, Ohio, worker correspondent is awarded first prize, this week for his story telling of unemployment conditions in the "valley of steel and iron." He will receive a copy of Bishop Brown's "My Harem," an interesting book that every worker should read. This worker correspondent will be able to!

Second prize is awarded to H. J. Canter who tells of the appearance of the first issue of the Hood Rubber Worker and the reaction from it. He is awarded Jas. H. Dolson's book on "The Awakening of China."

Third prize this week goes to Lena Rosenberg of Detroit, who reports the meeting of the needle trades there to aid the New York garment workers, telling how the right wing failed to block the affair.

PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK.

More and more worker correspondents are wanted for THE DAILY WORKER. Every worker in every industry should write the facts of happenings in his industry and send them in so that other workers can know what is going on. For the next week three splendid prizes are offered for the best stories. They are:

- 1—LENIN ON ORGANIZATION, collected speeches and writings on fundamental problems by our great leader. Cloth-bound edition.
- 2—WORKERS MONTHLY, six months subscription—six issues of pleasurable and worth-while reading.
- 3—RED CARTOONS. We offer this prize again knowing how you will enjoy it!

SEND IN THAT STORY TODAY!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

JOBLESS SWARM VALLEY OF STEEL AND IRON IN SEARCH OF WORK; SEE NO SIGNS OF COOLIDGE PROSPERITY

By a Worker Correspondent.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 16.—The workers of this city, situated in the Valley of Iron and Steel, are giving up all hope of getting either a scent or taste of the "prosperity" of which politicians have so eloquently boasted in the months preceding the recent elections.

The unemployed workers are going from one employment office to another seeking a master and begging his leave to toil. But alas, we can not find one who is even willing to let us work at his own price.

A few days ago I visited an employment bureau. After learning that some of them had been around there five or six hours, had seen nobody getting hired and had received no information I pushed my way to the front. And not knowing anything about steel mill etiquette I stepped into the office where the employment agent sat on his throne.

Mr. Agent's reply to my inquiry for work was a peremptory, "No, no there is nothing doing, and if you want to get anything around here you will have to have manners enough to stay out where you belong until I call you in."

Employment Office Filled.
I went to the City-State Employment office in the basement of the city hall. Approximately eighty-five men and about one hundred women

were crowded in there as tho they were sardines and about twice as many were waiting outside for some of the crowd to come out so they could step in and wait in this slave market.

Seek More Production.
While the army of unemployed are walking the streets the efficiency experts are busy in the mills doing out what piece of machinery can be brought in that will increase the amount of production and reduce the number of employees.

Red Cross Strategy.
A few weeks ago the Red Cross made its usual begging trip thru this city. Apparently knowing that mill workers were wise to them and would give nothing to such an organization on its merits they sent their most pious and cunning ladies in to beseech, with cunning smiles, a part of each workers' small pay.

In the street car I heard one Red Cross dame remark that the foreigners were not contributing as they should and that they had no love for either "god" or Old Glory and should be deported to the land from whence they came.

Need Organization.
How and why is it that no effort is made to organize the steel workers. Conditions are as ripe as can be. A good militant organizer could make wonderful headway, why not try.

Photos of Living Paper to Be Taken Here Sat.

The next number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. A picture of the audience will be taken at the request of the worker correspondents of the Soviet Union. The picture will be sent to Soviet Russia.

BIG PAPER BOX COMPANY SIGNS WITH STRIKERS

N. Y. Struggle Looks Better Now

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The prospects are a bit brighter for the settlement of the paper box makers' union strike. The biggest firm in the loose federation of five employers' associations has broken away and signed with the union. Although this means only 75 workers go back to work, the effect will be widespread in other shops. Union Manager Fred Calais expects 50 more settlements to be made almost immediately as a result and states that this settlement breaks up the determined stand the employers' federation had taken for an open shop.

Charges of police brutality are being investigated by Chief Police Inspector Thomas J. Cummings. All victims are reporting their versions of events to him at his office. The inquiry is the result of pressure from the union and the American Civil Liberties Union in presenting affidavits on the subject to Mayor Walker and Police Commissioner McLaughlin.

Women sympathizers with the strikers joined the picket line the day before the big shop's settlement came. Eight workers were arrested, but the police were careful to hide any violent treatment of pickets from the observers. Most of the strikers arrested were girls and they were booked on disorderly conduct charges. Like their fellow strikers in the paper box trade, the skilled optical workers are now seeking financial aid for their four weeks' fight. About 300 workers are out, almost completely tying up the eyeglass making industry in New York. About 50 workers are in settled shops. The workers seek union recognition chiefly.

Novy Mir Baboors' Dance Dec. 25.

A Russian masquerade for the benefit of the Russian Communist weekly Novy Mir, has been arranged for Saturday, Dec. 25, at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., near Division street.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE CLASS MEETS TODAY; ALL STUDENTS SHOULD ATTEND

The regular meeting of the Chicago class in worker correspondence will be held tonight, Friday, in the editorial offices of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. Members of the class are urged to be on time at this meeting—8:30 o'clock—in order that no time will be lost.

Students who have missed one or two sessions are urged to be at the class session tonight as new fields of work are being opened and all should get this valuable experience.

Los Angeles Faces Big Organization Need

By RAPO
(Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—A group of us jobless union painters went out over the city searching for work. We visited many new buildings in the center of the city, which are being done with non-union labor.

In a new building where large stores were under construction we asked the men if there was any chance to get a job. While talking we asked one of the painters if he was a union man. "No," came the reply. "I was carrying a card for six years and lately I had to drop it."

"Why?" he was asked.
"I was out of work, I couldn't go to work under the scale, and our trade isn't organized. The bosses pay six and seven dollars a day only. I had to accept a job and drop the card," the man told us.

Are Unorganized.
The painters in this city are unorganized. The biggest jobs in the city are being done with non-union labor. The workers who are in the union are unemployed; they have been forced out by the cheaper non-union labor.

Many painters, seeing no protection and security of a job by the union, are getting discouraged and are dropping their cards.
The question arises, what is to be done?
The Problem.
Only about one-fourth of the painters in the city are organized.
Shall we allow the open shoppers, the chamber of commerce, the M. and M. and the other bosses' organizations to lower our standard of living by smashing the union, or shall we organize and fight for job control and a hundred per cent union town?

At this moment, when our union is facing a life and death situation we must get busy and put life into the slogan, "Organize the Unorganized!"

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

WOOLEN TRUST SEEKS NEW WAYS OF EXPLOITATION

More "Manpower" Is Its Chief Objective

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent)

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 16.—The merging of many New England textile mills and the removal of still more mills to the south is part of the reorganization process that is now taking place in the textile industry.

The strongest of the New England combines is the powerful American Woollen Trust. This corporation maintains a miniature cotton mill in Boston, Mass., which is mechanically equipped for duplication of the operations of the larger mills. Connected with this experimental mill is a unique laboratory containing the latest devices for trying out various processes as well as new mechanical inventions to enable the woollen trust to maintain its supremacy in the textile industry through greater exploitation of its tens of thousands of textile slaves.

Workers Considered Slaves.
The cold, calculating manner in which the textile slaves are considered as nothing but slaves and the manner in which the textile barons exploit their slaves in this machine age is frankly discussed in an article contributed by Edwin F. Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, one of the Lawrence units of the American Woollen Corporation, in the current issue of the Textile World, in which he writes, in part, as follows:

Get More "Manpower."
"Control of production in the various processing stages is a subject to which Pacific Mills gives close attention. We have a planning department thru which orders are plotted against capacity and are kept in sight and on schedule all the way thru the plants. And in plant operation a more intelligent use of manpower and an improved position for operatives are constantly kept in view."

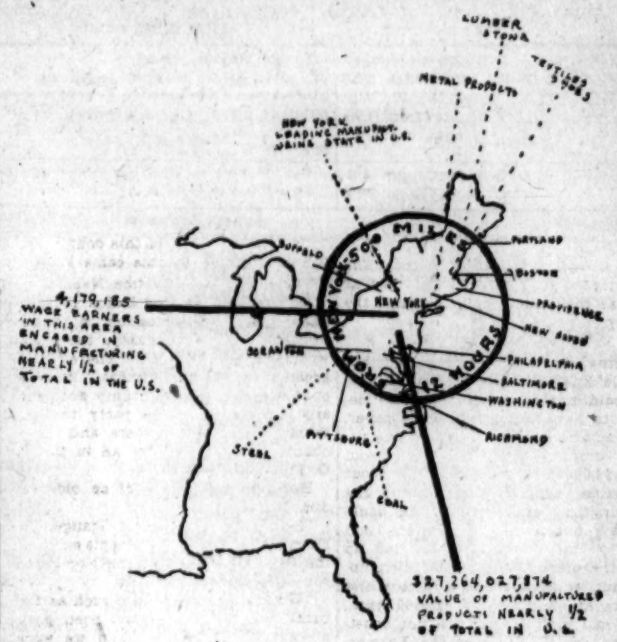
"Cotton mills' operatives are machine tenders. They work when threads break. Hence the road to more looms per weaver, which means lower costs, is via even threads from the spinning frames and so on back thru the earlier processes. By technical research, Pacific Mills has succeeded in improving the threads and thus increasing the machines per operative—in some cases, fourfold."

Have Company Union.
The Pacific Mills is one of the largest mills in the largest textile center. It uses each year the cotton product of more than 200,000 acres and the wool clip of almost 2,500,000 sheep. It produces over 800 miles of finished cloth every day and is one of the most profitable of the woollen trust's units. Its so-called company union scheme is but one of the means for staying off unionization of its many thousands of textile slaves, among whom are a great portion of English-speaking workers. The present speed-up conditions and the low wages, which average about \$15 per week for operatives, is naturally creating a tremendous discontent which should be crystallized in organization work. There is a crying need for organization of the unorganized, and the time to do it is now.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

The Manager's Corner

Why We Are Moving to New York



Waukegan Teamsters Sponsor Passaic Film to Raise Labor Morale

By a Worker Correspondent.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 16.—"The Passaic Textile Strike" motion picture will be shown here at the Slovenian National Home, 10th street and McAlister avenue, on Dec. 17, under the auspices of Teamsters' Chauffeurs', Stabblers' and Helpers' Local Union No. 292.

The teamsters' union is looking forward to the affair as something far-reaching in effect. It had two objects in view in showing the picture; first, to raise funds for relief of the needy strikers and, second, as an educational feature.

The teamsters' union is of the opinion that the "Passaic Textile Strike" picture is sufficiently educational to serve as one of the means to help jar loose the inertia from which the local trade union movement has suffered ever since the steel strike.

Federal Grand Jury Makes Short Work of Indicting the Foreigners

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—It took the federal grand jury just two minutes to return indictments against Amner Abdel Hamid, Farrel Abdel El Latif and Ahmed Ali, charging them with violation of the immigration laws. They were jailed in an alleged plot for revenge against Tukaji Rae Holkar ex-maharajah of Indore, India, now in Los Angeles. The indictment made no mention of the alleged plot—which was not "instigated below the border," as reported, but made to order in this city during the catholic campaign against the alleged bad treatment of priests by the Mexican government.



IN PITTSBURGH On January 15

You can Charleston, Black Bottom or do any kind of a dance you want to but be sure to HOP TO IT!

THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB OF PITTSBURGH

has arranged this affair. Which means you can be sure of a good time, good food and good music.

The place:
International Socialist Lyceum
805 James St. N. S.

On January 15
Get your tickets now!

Make yourself a present of

The Red Gift Package

Send one (or all five) to your shopmate

Five Different Packages of Choice Revolutionary Pamphlets Offered at Half Price and Shipped Postpaid to Any U. S. Address

Package No. 1	
Principles of Communism, the original draft of the Communist Manifesto, by Friedrich Engels	10
Blood and Steel	10
British Rule in India, by Shapurji Saklatvala	10
The British Strike, by Wm. F. Dunne	10
Russian Trade Unions	10
Total	50

A Fifty Cent Package for
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WILLIAM F. DUNNE {
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The Soviet Union and British Imperialism

The New York Times warns the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics that it will not increase its influence in Great Britain by citing the success of the peoples' government and the peoples' armies in China as proof of the correctness of its policy of aid to and co-operation with the people's government against imperialism in general and British imperialism in particular.

The Times states:
"Out of Moscow comes the report that the Soviets believe their general anti-British campaign in Asia is meeting with success. Not only are they highly pleased with the injury to British trade in China, but they are also delighted with the anti-British feeling in India, for which they take much credit. In fact, they see the British empire dissolving, and presumably themselves falling heir to the fragments. . . . the trouble is in harmonizing these views with their periodically renewed appeals to British capital for extensive loans for Soviet Russia. The warm reception of the British miners' leader in Moscow likewise appears to the uninitiated to be somewhat at odds with the expressed hopes of the Soviet leaders for the proximate extinction of Great Britain."

The Times finds contradictions where none exist. It is exactly because the Soviet Union is in opposition to imperialist Great Britain in its attitude toward the British working class and the colonial and semi-colonial peoples like those of China and India that it welcomes A. J. Cook, the best of the officials of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, whom the British ruling class hates. The Soviet Union depends upon the working class in the imperialist nations for its support.

Neither is there any contradiction in this with the policy of seeking loans for Soviet industry. If these loans are made because the Soviet Union has surrendered to imperialism, then the Russian revolution would have been fought in vain. But the Soviet Union's workers' and peasants' government knows that if these loans are made it will be because of the pressure of the working class and because of unsolvable contradictions in the imperialist world structure.

The Times itself admits in another paragraph the correctness of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union when it says:

"Whatever the absurdities of these contradictions, it cannot be denied that in China the Russians, for the moment at least, have outplayed other nations. They picked a horse that has every appearance of being a winner. While encouraging the Chinese to throw off the yoke of foreign imperialists, they have been consolidating their influence over the Chinese nationalist groups and are preparing to obtain for themselves the influence that formerly belonged to other foreign nations. They have denounced them for assisting various Chinese war lords, and have tried to hide from the world the fact that of all foreign nations Russia has interfered most in the internal affairs of China during the last few years."

If we take into consideration the purely imperialist phraseology of the above utterance, it becomes of more than ordinary significance. The Times, of course, would have us believe that Soviet Russia as a nation has peculiar interests of its own in China.

But it is Soviet Russia as the leader of the struggles of the oppressed masses of the world which has won the love and respect of the Chinese people. The first move of the Soviet Union was to abolish all unequal treaties which the czar's government had forced on China. Nor does the Soviet Union seek, as do the imperialist powers, concessions of natural resources and business enterprises to plunder the Chinese masses. The Soviet Union appears in China solely as a powerful ally of the Chinese revolution against all enemies. Far from hiding this fact, it has been proud to tell the world all about it.

The interests of the Soviet Union, assailed on all sides by the imperialist powers, and those of the colonial peoples under imperialist rule, run parallel.

This is the fact which The Times is unwilling to admit, but like the growing conflicts between the imperialist nations as the solidarity between the colonial peoples, the Soviet Union and the world's working class increases, it is a fact which cannot be brushed aside by words.

It is a fact to whose potency the sudden change of British policy in China marked by its overtures to the peoples' government bears eloquent testimony.

Right Wing of Jewish Labor Joins N. Y. Bankers in "Charity" Field

By BERT MILLER
Another strong link has just been established between the right wing of the Jewish labor movement in New York and the bosses in the garment industry. The ties which have been built around the conference table, on union problems, are being strengthened by a rapprochement, in another field, which is none the less worthy of careful note.

Join in "Philanthropy"
Acting on the recommendation of the executive board of the United Neckwear Makers' Union of New York, the members of that organization decided to contribute to the campaign of the Federation for support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. Locals of the United Hebrew Trades received a communication from M. Finestone, general secretary, calling on the individual unions to contribute. J. Hasken, general secretary of the Workmen's Circle, sent a letter to all New York branches, endorsing the work of the federation. The Jewish Daily Forward, has contributed \$1,000 to the fund, it was announced.

Headed by Bankers.
The federation, which is under the control of Paul M. Warburg, and a powerful group of Jewish bankers, is a haven for the philanthropic aspirations of most of the New York garment manufacturers, who form a considerable portion of its New York constituency. The projects carried on by the Federation are, of course, carefully chosen to act as a counteragent against radicalism or the growth of organized labor. The Y. M. H. A.'s, which it supports as are reactionary and anti-labor as Rockefeller's Y. M. C. A.'s. The various forms of "charity" which are carried on, are aimed to kill class consciousness and any tendency toward class-self-awareness.

Interesting Move.
The move of the right wing toward co-operation with the boss-owned Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies is all the more interesting, when compared with the action of the same elements in sabotaging relief for the striking cloakmakers and the Passaic strikers. Evidently relief funds from, right wing sources depends upon whether the appeal comes from the bosses or from the workers.

The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

Article II.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

EXTENSION of the drive against the Communists and the left wing to Chicago gives the campaign a national character.

A rapid succession of incidents shows that the drive is not being conducted by needle trades officials alone, but that the Chicago Federation of Labor officialdom is co-operating actively with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officials and the right wing in the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Furriers' union. These events are:

1. The breaking up of the Temple Hall meeting on Friday, Dec. 10, at which Ben Gold, chairman of the Joint Board of the New York Furriers' Union, and Sacha Zimmerman, manager of the dress department of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, were to speak on amalgamation and aid for the cloakmakers' strike. The meeting was under the auspices of the National Needle Trades Committee for Amalgamation, a section of the T. U. E. L.

This meeting was broken up by a combination of police, slugs and right wing officials, and a right wing meeting held at which Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated; Fitzpatrick and Nockels, chairman and secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, were the principal speakers.

THE Chicago Federation of Labor officialdom thus gave its sanction to the war on the left wing and the Communists.

2. On Sunday, Dec. 13, another meeting under the same auspices, with Ben Gold as the principal speaker, was broken up by the same combination of forces. The manager of Hertz hall was bought up by the right wing after he had demanded a deposit of \$1,000 from the Needle Trades Committee, and the hall turned over to the Amalgamated officials, who were in charge of the fight.

The left wing went to another hall and held a meeting, which the gangsters tried their best to disturb.

3. On Tuesday, Dec. 14, a meeting of the furriers' union, regularly authorized by the executive board, with International President Shachtman present at the time, was held in the Odd Fellows hall at 12th and Albany to hear Ben Gold.

THIS meeting was likewise broken up by police and gangsters, including officials from other than needle trades unions.

The day before the meeting Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, called the police department, told them that "a Communist agitator by name of Gold" was "disrupting" the labor movement and that he wanted him taken care of.

In Boston, Hochman of the executive board of the I. L. G. W., with the assistance of gangsters and democratic politicians, broke up a left wing meeting.

THE national character of the right wing campaign is clear. It is necessary now to determine two things:

1. If other sections of the labor movement outside of the needle trades, in which Communists are active, are affected.

2. The immediate reason for the launching of the campaign at this time and its connection with the rapid sweep to the right of the official labor movement.

A NUMBER of recent events in the labor movement have occurred which are strictly at variance with the "worker-employer co-operation" program mapped out for the labor movement by officialdom. It will be well here before listing the events which have disturbed the even tenor of life in official labor circles, to enumerate some of the actions and utterances of labor officialdom which furnish a background for the present campaign and which gave notice of this offensive.

WRITING IN THE DAILY WORKER for Sept. 30 in the second of a series of twelve articles entitled "From Portland to Detroit," I listed a number of reactionary developments in official labor circles from the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. up to that time. These are:

1. The failure of President Lewis to call out the maintenance men in the anthracite strike, the acceptance of a five-year agreement, abandoning the union shop, the acceptance of arbitration, failure to utilize the violation of the bituminous agreement by the coal operators to bring them out in support of the anthracite workers.

2. Legislation of the "worker-employer co-operation" theory by the enactment of the Watson-Parker law, supported by labor officialdom and railway managers.

3. Failure of railway union officials to make any public opposition to the appointment by President Coolidge of known representatives of corporations and now only working three years, conditions were far better than any of us imagined they could possibly be. We leave the U. S. S. R. with a far different impression than on entering.

"In closing, we will say that it breaks our hearts that we must return to a capitalist country, but we go back with the determination that some day in the near future America will be a sister republic." (June, 1926.)

They Do Not All Speak in One Voice.
To listen to Havelock Wilson, it would appear that not all Britishers are unanimous in their impressions of the U. S. S. R. In a recent issue of his paper, The Seaman, he gave publicity to the story of a British captain who had visited the International Seamen's Club in one of the Russian ports, under the title of "Russian Reds and British Seamen."

Everything seen at the club was not liked by the worthy captain. In derisive tones he describes how "a gentleman in military uniform" had explained to the British comrades why the Soviet Republic was compelled to maintain a Red Army, and wherein it differed from the armies of the capitalist states. He had also been much annoyed by the constant playing of the tune of the International, and by the eager appeals for international proletarian unity made by all the speakers at the club.

ALL this was reprinted by Havelock Wilson in his paper (the organ of the British Seamen's Union) from a capitalist newspaper. But he did not print the two letters sent to him by British seamen and firemen describing the impressions of the rank and file from such visits. Here are extracts of these two letters:

"TO the International Club Novorossiysk.
"Dear Comrades: I take this opportunity of thanking you for the kindness and good fellowship shown to us while in port, also for the use of the

Introduction.

THE purpose of these articles is to show by documentary evidence, whose authenticity no one can impugn, that the campaign against all progressive tendencies in the labor movement which was launched at the A. F. of L. convention in 1923 has entered a new phase in which there is a more open combination than ever before of the trade union officialdom, the capitalist press, the employers and the government.

It will also be shown that the main motives which prompt the intensified attack, centering first on the Communists and second on the left wing, are (1) the desire of the capitalists to suppress all struggles which interfere with the development of American imperialist prosperity and either destroy the trade unions or force them to a general dead level of docility, (2) the desire of the trade union officialdom to force on the unions a policy which will make of them the docile organizations which the capitalists will accept, (3) the desire of both the capitalists and their labor agents to drive the Communists out of the unions and destroy their influence in the labor movement because they are the most conscious and best organized exponents of fighting unionism who are trying to rally all workers for struggle on a program of immediate and necessary demands.

Finally, these articles will show that the policy of the trade union officialdom, of which the latest attack on the left wing is a logical result, is based on one phase, and one phase alone, of American capitalist development, i. e. its present temporary upward swing, and that because of this neglect of other fundamental factors, can bring nothing but disaster to the labor movement.

The more "successful" this policy is, i. e. the more endorsement it receives from the masses now, the more disastrous will be the ultimate result. The Communists and the organized left wing therefore are fighting the battle of the whole working class when they resist to the utmost the new offensive of the combined forces of American capitalism which, in the period of imperialism, include with some minor exceptions the whole bloc of trade union officialdom.

—W. F. D.

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to the mediation board provided by the Watson-Parker law.

4. The eulogy of this collection of Wall Street tools, individually and collectively, in the leading journals of the railway unions.

5. The welcome extended to a delegation of the fake British trade union leaders, organized by the leading British imperialist paper, the Daily Mail, by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

6. The organization of a "labor" life insurance company by heads of national and international unions with Matthew Woll as president.

7. The organization of a real estate corporation by a group of New York trade union officials.

8. The fight carried on by the A. F. of L. executive council against the proposed delegation to the Soviet Union, which was to be composed of trade union officials, labor editors, economists and attorneys for labor unions.

9. Sabotage of the Passaic strike, winding up with a public statement denouncing the strike as a "Communist enterprise" and attempting to stop further financial aid to the strikers.

10. Woll's article in the Photo Engravers' Journal (republished in the New York Times) proposing a conference of farmer organizations, labor organizations and BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, to devise ways and means for SAVING WASTE IN INDUSTRY.

11. The failure of the Chicago Federation of Labor to wage any kind of a struggle for the release of 91 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union imprisoned for

violation of an injunction against their strike.

12. The failure of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to give even sympathetic support to the struggle of the Mexican labor movement against catholic-fundamentalism and American imperialism.

13. The endorsement of the Citizens' Military Training Camps by the A. F. of L. officialdom and the public offer of its aid in popularizing them.

14. The attempt of President Green of the A. F. of L. to force a settlement of the furriers' strike, ignoring the basic demand for a 40-hour week.

15. The investigation of the furriers' successful strike, ordered by the A. F. of L. executive council in violation of all trade union custom and law.

THE tremendous mass support received by the Passaic strike forced the A. F. of L. executive council to retreat from its original purely hostile position and accept the strikers as members of the United Textile Workers. It was smarting from this defeat when the A. F. of L. convention went into session.

Here it met a broadside from the hard-boiled open shop capitalists of Detroit, who appeared to take seriously the purely platonic statements relative to organization of the auto industry by the officialdom. It was impossible in this situation, without abandoning all pretense of loyalty to trade unionism, for officialdom to refuse aid to Passaic, altho Vice-President Woll did his best to postpone consideration of the question.

Aid from international unions pledged and another defeat administered to an officialdom which a few short weeks before had called it "a Communist enterprise."

It is probable that the report of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the furriers' strike would have been made at Detroit had it not been for the assault made by the open shoppers.

WE have, then, in connection with the occurrences at the Detroit convention which irked sorely an officialdom whose reactionary tendencies can be traced clearly by the series of actions and utterances enumerated above, a series of militant strike actions by the rank and file supporting the Communist and left wing policies:

1. The Passaic strike.

2. The Furriers' strike.

3. The I. L. G. W. strike.

WORSE than this for officialdom has been the splendid discipline and spirit of the workers in these struggles and the gains made by the workers in spite of the sabotage of the right wing.

These developments naturally are a menace to the policy of worker-employer co-operation, and there is no question but that there have been some sharp reprimands administered to their agents in the labor movement by such organizations as the Civic Federation.

But this is not all. There have been other indications of a growing organization of left wing forces that did not fit in with the plot of the play in which imperialist-minded labor officials were to be directors and the workers only actors—most of them without speaking parts.

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IX.

Well, Paul got out, and Bunny was supposed to be satisfied. To be sure, seven other fellows were in, and Bunny knew them all; but it would have cost fifty-two thousand, five hundred dollars to release them, and that would certainly be carrying idealism to unreasonable extremes. So Bunny let Vee carry him and Dad off to that "camp" on a lake with a long Indian name, and there they swam, and canoed, and fished, and tramped the forests, and took pictures of moose in the water, and had Indian guides, and everything romantic—and at the same time hot and cold water in the bedrooms, and steam heat if they wanted it, all the comforts of Broadway and Forty-second street.

Here, if ever, they had a chance to get enough of each other; there were no distractions, no social duties, no visitors dropping in, no dressing to be done; they were together all day and all night. What Bunny found was that they were perfectly happy so long as they were doing physical things: canoe trips to other places, new fishing stunts, hunting with the camera, shooting rapids, learning to make camp, to start a fire like the Indians—anything it might be. But they must be playing all the time, otherwise a great gulf opened between them. If Bunny wanted to read, what was Vee to do?

Once a day a little steamer came the length of the lake and put off supplies and a packet of mail. There were papers from Angel City, and also, once a week, the strike bulletin of the oil workers, which Bunny had very unwisely subscribed for. What was the use of running three thousand miles away from trouble, and then having it sent to you in a mail sack? Reading of the scenes that he knew so well—the meetings, the relief work, the raising of funds, the struggles with the guards, the arrests, the sufferings of the men in jail, the beating up of strike pickets, the insolence of the sheriff and other officials, the dishonesty of the newspapers—it was exactly the same as if Bunny were in Paradise.

Paul was one of the executive committee, Paul had become Tom Aikton's right-hand man, and his speeches were quoted, and his experiences in the San Elido county jail—when Bunny had finished that little paper he was so shaken he was not the same all day. Vee found out about it, of course, and began trying to persuade him to stop reading it. Had he not done his share by giving the strikers back their leader? And had he not promised to repay her, his darling Vee—Vee, with love and affection for a whole summer?

Bunny wrestled it out with his own soul in such free moments as he could get. He told himself that it was to help his father—a more respectable excuse than entertaining a mistress! But did his father have a right to expect so much? Did any one person have a right to replace all the rest of humanity? If it was the duty of the young to sacrifice themselves for the old, how could there ever be any progress in the world? As time passed and the struggle in the oil fields grew more tense, the agony of the workers more evident, Bunny came to the clear decision that his flight had been cowardly.

He tried to explain his point of view to Vee, but only to run into a stone wall. It was not a subject for reasoning. It was a matter of instinct with her. She believed in her money; she had starved for it, sold herself, body and mind, for it, and she meant to hang onto it. Bunny's so-called "radical movement" meant to take it away. He discovered a strange, hard streak in her; she would spend money lavishly for silks and furs and jewels for motor cars and parties—but that was all professional. It was part of her advertising bill. But on the other hand, where no display was involved, where the public did not enter—there she hated to spend money. He overheard her wrangling with a washerwoman over the amount for the ironing of her lingerie, and those flimsy night-dresses in which she seduced his soul.

(Continued tomorrow.)

The December "Piebs."

The December issue of Piebs maintains the high standard of the magazine. There is a timely article on the empire and its policy which will be of added interest because of the recent imperial conference. Frank Horabin has drawn a map of China with a geographical footnote. There is also an interesting article on the next step of capital by D. G. F. Parsons. No reader can afford to miss the December issue of Piebs.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

THE SUNDAY WORKER

The New Magazine

Supplement of

THE DAILY WORKER

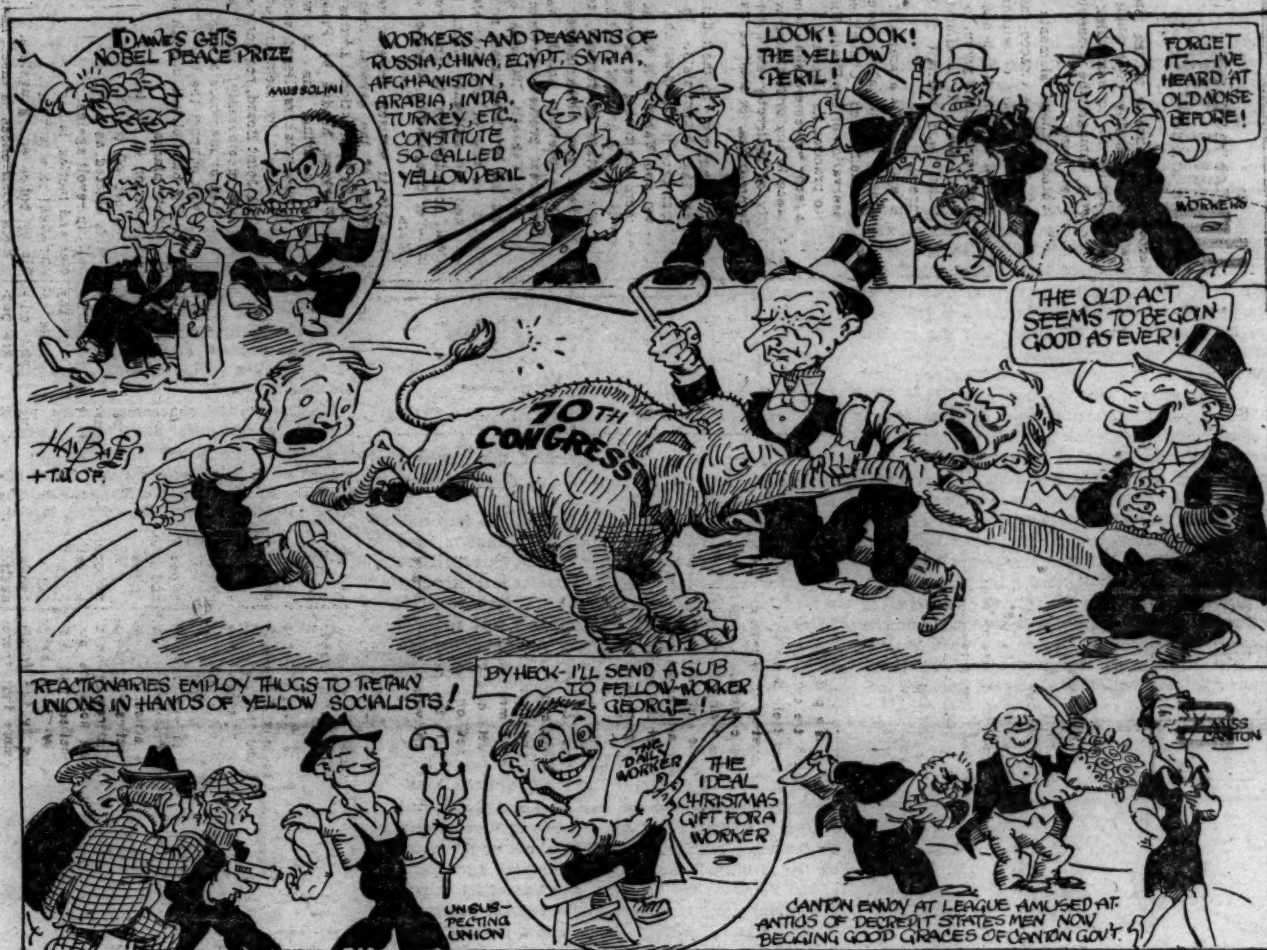
ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1926

A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Bales



In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ALBERT B. FALL and Edward L. Doheny—you have heard of the boys—were right. They are patriots of purest ray serene instead of the grafters and burglars they were reputed to be. Sure, Doheny had no thought of profit when he leased the Elk Hill naval oil reserves through the good offices of Al. Fall, his old prospecting friend. What of it if Doheny gave his friend Al \$100,000 in unmarked bills in a black satchel just about the same time the deal went thru? It was Doheny's money. The fact is that big-hearted Ed was doing a big stroke of patriotism, even the \$100,000,000 in profits might accrue to him and his heirs out of the deal. Did we not say recently that it was as hard for a rich man to go involuntarily to jail as it was for the biblical camel to go thru a needle's eye? A jury of his peers found Messrs. Fall and Doheny "not guilty." The old black satchel has still a kick left.

UNLESS all signs fail there will be an exodus of republican senators from Washington when Frank L. Smith approaches to demand the seat vacated by the death of Senator McKinley. Smith has Len Small's appointment tucked away in his pocket. The G. O. P. has nothing against Smith personally, but he was caught in an embarrassing position politically, when the slush fund probe caught him after having spent Sam Insull's money buying up the electorate. The G. O. P. strategists tried to shoo Smith away, but Smith is no martyr. Like Samson, he is ready to pull down the G. O. P. edifice rather than go to the block alone.

SMITH was elected by the untimid voters of Illinois, chiefly those moral persons who follow the anti-saloon league and the methodist church, which are almost synonymous terms. He was elect-

ed with the aid of public utility money. McKinley, his opponent in the G. O. P. primaries, spent half a million of his own money for the same purpose and died in the attempt. Governor Small who is chased around the prairie by state bill collectors, trying to separate Len from that elusive million dollars he got away with when he was state treasurer, is lord of his own balliwick and reckes little of what the master strategists in Washington may decide on. Len gets his graft in Illinois, so he will stand by the grafters. There should be hot times in Washington when Smith gets there. The Teapot Dome crooks may put on their gas masks, as an attestation to their purity. And Smith may tear the roof off. Honest people should keep their ears open.

WILLIAM GREEN, the methodist president of the American Federation of Labor, sent an ultimatum to Luis Morones, president of the Mexican Federation of Labor, warning Mexican labor that unless the quarrel between the Mexican government and the catholic church is settled (he did not say in whose favor, but the suggestion is that the government surrender) the hitherto existing friendly relations between the two federations would be jeopardized. It is significant that this letter reached the public thru publication in Columbia, official organ of the Knights of Columbus.

COINCIDENT with the publication of this letter the catholic bishops in the United States published an attack on the Mexican government, and the American oil interests announced they would resist the Mexican petroleum decrees. Last week Kellogg instructed all his agents in Mexico and on the border to send in every scrap of news in their possession on the history of the dispute between Mexico and

the United States since its inception. The history will be given to the public in the near future. So the stage is set and all the agencies of American imperialism from the purchased officials of the A. F. of L. to the clerical agents of Rome are lined up on the side of all Street. The reliance placed by the Mexican government on the A. F. of L. and on the yellow socialists now proves to be a broken reed.

WHEN the Knights of Columbus on instructions from the pope, opened war on Mexico and demanded that the United States break off relations with that country, we pointed out that in all probability Coolidge would not obey immediately lest the protestant elements come to the conclusion that the administration was acting as a servant of Rome. This was prior to the congressional election campaign and Coolidge wanted the K. K. K. and anti-catholic vote in general, since the bulk of the catholic vote in the United States goes to the democrats. But no sooner was the election safely over, than, just as we predicted, the administration adopted a more truculent attitude towards Mexico, culminating in the crisis which now seems to be near hand. For the benefit of those who may think that the A. F. of L.'s ultimatum may have been forced by the catholic members of the executive council, it is noticeable that the foreign policy of the A. F. of L. in recent years follows the diplomatic gyrations of the government as a tail follows its dog.

JOHN M. GLENN, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, pleads for vigilantes and lynch laws to put down banditry. This is the gentleman who raised \$50,000 to hang the Herrin miners

(Continued on page 3)

The Chinese Revolution Advances.

THE Chinese people's revolutionary movement continues to sweep thru the land with an almost incredible virility. The prospects of only weeks before become the realities of today. The fall of the city of Hangchow makes it clear that in the words of the editor of the Peking Leader, Grover Clark, the Cantonese are "rapidly pushing to what will be an easy victory at Shanghai."

The capture of Shanghai, which is now but a matter of days, a few weeks at the most, means the actual control of the entire Yangtze valley by the national revolutionary movement, and the beginning of the drive toward Tientsin and Peking, that is, toward the establishment of the All-China revolutionary republic. This development is conditioned on a series of events which are quite likely of materialization in the very near future.

The Cantonese are moving northward from the capitol at Hankow to meet the Kuomintang troops, some 30,000 strong and well-equipped, under Feng Yu-Hsiang, in Honan province; the Shantung troops from the east are proceeding towards Honan with the hope of common action with the thousands of Manchurian troops mobilized by the Peking Alliance of war lords (Ankuochun). In Honan, probably at Changchow, decisive issue may be taken in the near future between the revolutionaries and the pro-imperialist armies with every indication of victory for the former. This victory appears all the more likely when it is considered that the armies of Chang Kai-Shek and Feng Yu-Hsiang are not only fresh and with good morale from their virtually uninterrupted victories, but also that the population welcomes them wherever they put in appearance. The Shantungese and Manchurians are composed, respectively, of defeated and disgruntled troops, and of some of the most backward elements in China. Moreover, while General Chang Tsung-Chang moves his Shantungese very cautiously along the Lungtai railroad, Feng is advancing boldly towards the terminus of the same line, Shenchow, which is practically on the eastern border line of the Honan province. In addition, the Manchurian troops mobilized from Peking along the Peking-Hankow railroad line, are fac-



Chamberlain and Briand.

ing the indisposition of Wu Pei-fu to permit their entry into Honan, despite the virtual threats to the latter of Chang Tso-lin. While confusion reigns in the enemy camp, and new disaffections of their troops are daily announced, the revolutionaries from the south and the west are driving swiftly towards a juncture.

Should the Manchurians and Shantungese fail to stop the armies of Feng, or those of Chang Kai-Shek, it is not impossible that the juncture of the latter two armies will be made at Nanking, instead of Hankow which is the present objectives. With the northern armies deprived of Honan—from which, by the way, come many of the best fighters in both of the revolutionary armies; Shanghai taken by Chang (and this is an immediate objective); and the unity of all the rebel armed forces at Nanking, or even Hankow, the basis for the drive northward to Shantung will have been very strongly laid. The prospects for a campaign to Peking are quite good. The Shansi province, which borders on the Chih-li province in which Peking and Tientsin are found, is defended by Yen Hsi-shan, who has stuck to his last and refused to send his troops, sorely needed at home, to the aid of Wu Pei-fu or Chang Tso-lin.

While the southerners move onward to victories, and the prospects for greater successes become more obvious, the imperialists are in the very deuce of a pickle. Unable, because of their own bitter quarrels and national interests, to find a common basis for action, and realizing, perhaps, the inadvisability of armed intervention in the face of the virtually unanimous opposition with which the 440,000,000 Chinese people would meet them, the situation may develop into one in which the various powers may vie with each other in their efforts to grant recognition to the Canton, or rather, Hankow, government in the realization of what they consider its relative permanence and in the hope of getting in on the ground floor. This is more than an abstract thought, and the visit of Miles Lampson, the



The Crusader for Christianity.

British emissary, to the leaders of the southern government is a confirmation of this likely development.

This does not exclude the fact that the imperialist enemies of a people's China will continue to keep a weather eye open for every possibility offered to them to keep on subsidizing counter-revolutionary movements. The steady leftward trend of the revolutionary movement assures us of this, and the history of the counter-revolutionary and interventionist movements against the Soviet Union is a precedent which will hold good for China.

Mexico Stands Firm.

CHARGES and counter-charges between the Mexican government on the one hand and the United States government and the Standard Oil company on the other continue to form the bulk of the news on the Mexican situation. The reported agreement of the Standard Oil company, and one of its principal subsidiaries, the Transcontinental Oil company, to accept the Mexican petroleum law provided Calles would grant a six months' extension of time for filing proofs of titles, has been denied by American officials of these two chief American oil enterprises in Mexico. Mexican officials, on the other hand, point out that the legal representative in Mexico of the Transcontinental and of Huasteca Petroleum, Manuel Calero, had issued a statement in San Antonio last week saying that the oil laws would be accepted. In addition, they point out that the Transcontinental, as far back as July 30, had applied for

concessions to confirm its pre-1917 title, thereby bowing to the petroleum law.

The Association of American Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, in a telegram to Morones, of the Mexican department of industry, which includes the department of petroleum, have indicated what the strategy of the American oil interests will be in fighting the Mexican government. Their statement amounts to a specious plea for more time "to consider the final form and the definitive terms of any proposed confirmatory concessions which the government expects them to accept as constituting a valid recognition and affirmation of their existing definite and legal leasehold rights."

It is hoped in this manner to stall off action until the end of the period for application for confirmatory concessions on pre-constitutional titles will expire, December 31, 1926. It is a challenge to the government of Mexico to act decisively when that date is passed and enforce the penalty of forfeiture provided by the new law. Should the penalty be enforced, the first of the new year will be a test of the character of the Calles government and an impasse in the development of the U. S.—Mexican conflict.

Both sides appear to be inflexible, Mexico defending its sovereignty with practically the whole people behind the government, and the United States government acting as the agent of Standard Oil. One of the following results is to be expected:

1. The American oil companies may yield at the last moment, or even after December 31, 1926, secure a period of grace, and bow to the Mexican laws.
2. The Calles government may yield, and through compromise allow the American oil interests certain concessions.
3. The U. S. government will break off diplomatic relations with Mexico, leaving the field open to filibustering expeditions, openly sub-



The Church in Mexico.

sidized counter-revolutionary attempts, or lead towards direct American military intervention.

Of the three possibilities, the second is the most remote. The third is the most likely.

In the meantime, Great Britain seems to be making hay in Mexico while the Americans fall into worse odor every day. With a trick as old as immortality (Continued on page 6)

BEFORE

and

NOW



The sign reads: "No Dogs or Chinese Admitted." It is one of the the foreign concessions. The rest is plain

Chinese Lessons for U. S. and the Philippines

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

FOR us in America there is one paragraph in the remarkable statement given out by General Chang Kai Shek thru the Associated Press immediately after the capture of Nanchang by the Cantonese forces, which has a particular claim on our attention.

"Our attitude toward America," said the Chinese revolutionary commander-in-chief, "is friendly, but we consider America an imperialist because she has not given the Philippines freedom. Any country holding territory outside its natural boundaries has an imperialist nature and must relinquish claims to such territory."

THIS simple statement by a leading Chinese revolutionary nationalist, experienced in the ways of imperialism, strips the mask of democracy from the face of Wall Street's government and exposes it as an instrument of finance-capital, using its police power not only against workers in this country but also against weaker peoples abroad. The fact that the United States is formally a republic does not prevent it from being ruled by a handful of financiers, whose lust for empire is no less imperative than if they were living in what is frankly styled the British empire. General Chang mentions only the Philippines, but the American empire includes also the colonies of Hawaii, Guam and Porto Rico, the protectorates of Cuba, Panama, Haiti and Santo Domingo, and a sphere of influence extending thru most of Central America and far down into South America.

NEVERTHELESS, as is set forth in the resolution on imperialism adopted at the last plenary session of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, "the steady expansion of American capitalism upon an imperialist basis is accompanied by the enormous extension of the vulnerable surface which it presents to attack."

Nations exploited or threatened with exploitation by American imperialism, are drawn into the politico-economic conflicts of the American sphere. They strike back at the foreign power which seeks to dominate them, and every blow is a blow against the enemies of the American working class. The American class struggle thus becomes much more complex; it is not simply a conflict of opposing social classes but of classes, races, national minorities and subject peoples whose interests are summed up in the general class struggle. American workers must find a way to unite the labor movement in this country with the movements of all oppressed groups throughout the American empire.

This requires first of all support for the cause of national independence and self-determination in all Wall Street's foreign possessions.

WHAT a powerful factor the movements of the oppressed peoples can become is dramatically pictured in the case of China. And now General Chang Kai Shek, whose business it is to fight imperialists, who cannot afford to mistake an imperialist when he sees one, points out the truth concerning American democracy, American labor cannot help but recognize the voice of a friend and an ally.

General Chang's Associated Press statement contains a lesson for the subject peoples of the American empire no less than for the American labor movement. In this connection it is worth repeating the paragraph quoted from him in my article of last week:

"This revolution purposes the downfall of imperialism, not as it is confined to China alone, but our opposition to it must spread to other countries under the imperialist yoke."

IN speaking of American imperialism General Chang makes special mention of the Philippine Islands. General Chang is a practical man. The Philippines lie only 620 miles from Canton—certainly not too far away to make every advance of the anti-imperialist forces in China of profound importance to the people of the U. S. island colony.

The Philippine people want their independence. Every session of the Philippine legislature adopts a resolution calling for the immediate, complete and absolute independence from American rule.

How is this independence to be achieved? It is in the consideration of this vital point that the Philippines will have to learn from the Chinese revolutionary.

While recognizing the maturity, experience and wide scope of the Philippine independence movement at the present time, one cannot fail to note its very serious deficiencies. It is essentially a petty-bourgeois movement growing naturally out of a petty-bourgeois environment. It moves exclusively within the realm of legality; it is immersed in the conception of legality, and therefore really accepts the legal framework of imperialism.

PHILIPINO leaders predicate their activities upon the assumption that the United States will grant Philippine independence at some time or other. Consequently, the independence movement, for all its noisiness and all its potential power in the national consciousness of the Filipino people, has a certain unreality about it. Sometimes it speaks the language of opportunism, sometimes of futile pacifism. It is like a parliamentary machine built for permanent operation under existing conditions. Most of its time is taken up with justifying itself to Amer-

ican imperialism.

The entire movement leans upon the reed of the Jones law of 1916, promising eventual independence to the Philippine Islands. Yet the reed is already broken. President Coolidge, in his last message to congress, that no important section of the American ruling class contemplates the total abandonment of the archipelago. On the contrary, he demands more power for the governor-general at the expense of the Philippine legislature.

SIGNS are not wanting that the Filipino people are beginning to see that the United States will never willingly grant them independence. To anyone who has followed the development of the American empire in the present period it must be apparent that Wall Street and Washington are not giving away anything at this time. Territorial possessions are being added to, not diminished. American imperialism is on the upward, not the downward grade.

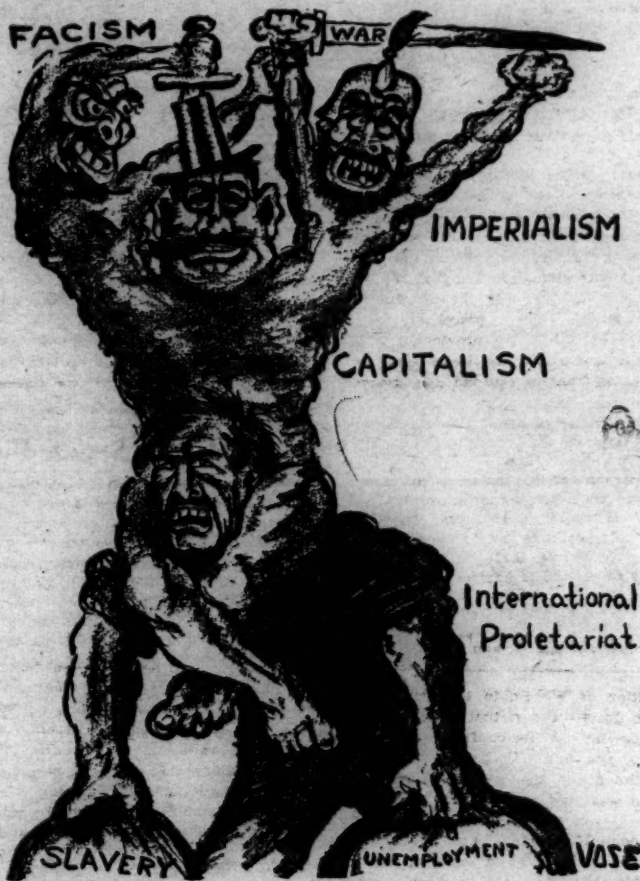
Inspiration for the Filipino cause must be sought in the revolutionary struggle, rather than in the phrases of politicians at Washington. General Chang Kai Shek's statement is the most important thing that has happened on the positive side of Filipino liberation in many years. Because of the epoch-making events in China of which General Chang is a protagonist, because of the nearness of the Philippines to the mainland, because of the present crisis

in the Filipino movement, it is to be expected that the statement will have considerable influence in the islands. The Chinese revolution itself has had a great influence upon the masses of the people there.

THE Cantonese generalissimo's direct reference to the Philippine Islands will make them feel less lonely. It will tend to give them a new orientation, in which China and other oppressed nations figure as basic points of support. His general remarks regarding the nature of the Chinese struggle against imperialism, should impress at least the most advanced elements with the necessity of militant struggle. His conception of world upheaval should make some of them visualize the Filipino struggle in the perspective of international politics.

Out of such a conception would come a policy quite distinct from that now being followed by the Filipino movement. It would require greater daring and more courageous thinking, it might involve greater difficulties, it might still be surrounded by uncertainty. But it would at least have the advantage of standing upon its own feet. It would not start out by placing itself in the impossible position of depending upon the bounty of imperialism.

(In Comrade Gomez's next article, to be entitled "The Road to Filipino Independence," he will take up the question of a program for the independence movement).



Proletarian Odes.

By C. A. MOSELEY.

II.

This Gets Our Goat!

You flop house dwellers ought know,
That some poor critters have a show
Of lying down to snooze in ease,
Without cold drafts, bed bugs, or fleas,
Who do not, in a summer's dark,
Stretch out their frames in old Grant Park,
But, when the good god Morpheus calls,
Repose themselves between four walls,
With ceiling lights above the head,
And snowy linen on the bed,
And bath tub near, in which a bloke
Can take a good old week-end soak.

This interesting fact I reap
From out an undigested heap
Of items, pictures, and news-stories,
About the scintillating glories
And the undying, glorious fame
Attached to Army-Navy game,
Wherein invading foes do yield
Before a ball kicked around the field.

This is the news—just get it right—
The Navy's goat slept well the night
Of which the game was aftermath,
In a hotel—with private bath.

The Curious Christians

By COVAMI.

For "Jesus sake" they shoot you dead,
They fill you full of steel and lead;
They wreck your body, crush your soul,
Then pray to God to "make you whole."

They stand for war—with fervent breath,
They bless the instruments of death;
They flap the flag, they shout for blood,
Then weep beside the crimson flood.

They strike the light from woman's eyes,
Then "charitably" hush her cries;
They slay her husband, take her child,
Then tract her on "love undefiled."

They say, "'Tis not by bread alone
That mankind cometh to its own";
Then strive to bind the spirit's wings,
The upward sweep of changing things.

They preach "good will" and "peace" and "love,"
The "golden rule," all else above;
They teach the brotherhood of man as true,
Then turn their wardogs loose on you.

Ah, verily, they say and say,
And preach and preach, and pray and pray;
Yet still the harvest comes as sown,
Still by its fruit the tree is known.
—Covington Hall, Mena, Ark.

When Hell Broke Loose

By T. J. O'Flaherty

IT was a hot night in hell. The devil was throwing a little party and all the best sports were there, from Nero to Saint Patrick.

"Curse prohibition," the devil muttered, "but thanks to a good police captain I can slake my thirst after a fashion."

The revellers did not have a care in the world.

"I wonder how the devil they are getting along in heaven," remarked Pope Pius II to Queen Elizabeth who was reclining on a pile of cinders in a corner near the fire.

"Heaven! Hell!" retorted the queen angrily, "bring me on another centurion. Your modern effemacy gives me a pain. Me for the old days when a man had to be a man or he lost his head."

"He lost it anyhow," sneered Sir Walter Raleigh emerging from the pantry with a highball on his palm. Sir Walter made a circle around his neck with the idle hand. There was a red scar.

"Had I loved my queen with half the vigor I had put into my potatoes I might have died of old age," he sneered.

Elizabeth was in a philosophical mood.

"Queens are in hard luck nowadays," she replied. "In my day a queen could do as she pleased, but now a queen might get fined for cutting off a head, provided she does not do it with a gun."

"You are thinking about Chicago," laughed the Devil, who was busy attending to the guests.

At the mention of Chicago all ears got on the job.

Napoleon took his hand out of his underwear and Hannibal from underneath Cleopatra's armpits. Czar Nicholas the Last, of Russia, for a moment stopped kicking an image that looked like Rasputin. The Devil informed your reporter that this was Nicholas' favorite pastime. "In fact," said the Devil, "unless we let him have this recreation, he would move into another hotel."

"What's the latest?" asked Machiavelli, who just walked into the drawing room arm in arm with Woodrow Wilson who still wore a crutch. Wilson appeared to be quite a favorite in hell tho the women did not admire his furniture.

"They tell me that the war is over," replied the Duke of Wellington. "In fact I am inclined to believe the rumor since we had very few arrivals here recently. I think it's about time to start another war."

"That's the trouble with you militarists," retorted Nobel of Sweden, the famous high explosive expert. "You are always looking for trouble."

"Listen to this hypocrite," laughed Captain Kidd. "Here is as brazen a pirate as ever scuttled a ship or went thru a crew's jeans."

Just then there was a terrible noise at the door as if a thousand fists were beating on a drum.

"What the devil is that?" said Satan angrily. "Looks like we are going to have some lodgers. Go," he ordered, nodding to Warren G. Harding, "go and see who the hell is there and if he is not a Mason don't let him in."

Harding took out his gun and looked to see if it was loaded. He moved to the door and opened it cautiously, like a man expecting the arrival of a grafter but fearing a bill collector. Harding was a "shoot first and inquire afterwards" man. "Holy Chiel!" he twittered as Senator McKinley from Illinois staggered into the room.

The party was disrupted right away. The guests were anxious to know what was going on. Was the world the same as it used to be or was it changing? Would there be another war? Who would be the next president of the United States? Here was the man who could tell.

The newcomer was taken in hand carefully. "Give him the warmest spot on our best gridiron," ordered Satan. Woodrow Wilson jumped to carry out the instructions. Such was his alacrity that he forgot his crutch.

"I like to do a member of the G. O. P. a favor," he muttered with an unholy glint in his eye. "I can never forget how nice they were to me about the league of nations."

The guests did not bombard the senator with questions until he was nicely toasted and acclimated. Then a volley of questions were hurled at him. The senator refused to talk about anything except the weather on the ground that he would have to consult an attorney since anything he might say would probably be used against him politically or in court. But he was willing to speak generally on the development of social consciousness from the days of Nero until now.

"Speech. Speech," hollered the guests. Queen Elizabeth by this time had her sixteenth highball and she eyed the senator amorously. McKinley feared that all his contributions to the Methodist church had gone for naught as his eyes fondled the queen's appetizing figure. He tried to look unaffected. Then he coughed, wiggled his hips three or four times, threw back his head, shut his eyes and began:

"Ladies and gentlemen—"

"Oh cut out the polite stuff!" snarled the Devil, who was in the chair, "that kind of thing might be all right on earth but it has no place in hell."

"Pardon me—I should say republicans and others," the senator hazarded, and noticing an air of listlessness he went on, "I did not come here ready to speak in detail on the situation as it exists

in the world today. But I feel that you la—no, people, are fairly well acquainted with the position. The world has been going to hell so rapidly lately that I should think no words of mine are needed to give you a picture of what is transpiring there."

The Devil was getting as sore as a boil.

"Where the hell do you think you are?" he asked, anger written on his face. This is not a political gathering. Come to the point. Don't try to confuse your audience with words. That's an old political trick and might go down with the rank and file but it won't work here."

At this Machiavelli burst out laughing and nudged Woodrow Wilson in the midriff.

"Trying to pull off our stuff," he murmured. "I don't know of anybody who could get away with it better than yourself, the even the most bungling



Pope Pius XI Horrified at Queen Elizabeth's Conduct.

amateurs are the better off for reading my 'Prince.'"

"Shut up you pair of crooks," snarled the Devil at the two notorious politicians, "or I'll send out distributing literature, and if there is anything your theory sharks are particularly opposed to it is sticking leaflets in mail boxes."

The senator resumed:

"You all heard about the war." The audience nodded. "Well, the war is over, except in China, Nicaragua, Syria, Albania, India, Egypt, Italy, Spain, Czecho—"

Loud bursts of laughter interrupted the speaker. The Devil seized his toasting iron and rapped on Harding's head for order. Tho the iron smashed into smithereens the crowd lapsed into silence.

"The war being over," continued the speaker, "the nations of the world that wanted peace got together in the league of nations except the United States and Russia. As my friend, Nicholas, knows the rabble have seized power in that unfortunate country."

At this moment a cloud of smoke was seen rising from the little image of Rasputin, that Nicholas was playing with. It came from the big tears that Nicholas was dropping on the image. The Devil looked angry for a moment but softened when he saw the pitiful sight.



The Devil Shaking Fist at Woodrow Wilson.

"God damnit," he muttered, and waved his hand towards the speaker by way of telling him to go on.

"As I was saying," continued the senator, "the United States kept put of the league of nations because we thought our country could exercise a more decisive influence for peace outside the league than inside."

Woodrow Wilson seized his crutch and attempted to bring it down on the speaker's head, but the Devil threw an empty bottle at him and Wilson cooled off.

"McKinley continued: 'And our position was justified by events. No sooner did the league of nations convene than it became quite evident that another war was in the offing. So, it was decided that the best way to avoid a big war was to have several small ones running concurrently. Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that England was prepared to loan a few of her little wars to indigent nations like Italy, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, the rental to be deposited in a sinking fund which would be available when the nations got ready to make war on Soviet Russia.'"

"Unfortunately," continued the senator with feeling, which was shared by the audience, "the pacific intentions of the powers were frustrated by the Machiavellian diplomacy of Soviet Russia, which refused to co-operate for world peace but continued to make treaties of non-aggression right and left and even went to the extreme of helping discontented peoples win the right of self-determination."

"Damned Bolsheviks," growled Wilson, "stealing my stuff," and the czar being the only Russian emigre sober enough to sit on the floor, Wilson threw his arms around his neck and cried.

The Devil frowned and warned Wilson that a few more exhibitions of such unseemly sentimentality and he would find himself writing editorials for the official organ of the institution. At this threat Wilson shuddered and kept quiet.

"Owing to the machinations of the Bolsheviks," continued the speaker, "the powers had more trouble with the pacific wars than they expected. Our efforts to carve Turkey were rather fatal but not to Turkey. Russia made a treaty with Turkey and the Turks got so enthusiastic that they chased their enemies into the sea with the exception of those they retained in lieu of fertilizer."

"Thus our efforts to promote peace in Asia Minor were reduced to absurdity and so is the situation today. Note, brothers and sisters that altho my country was not involved in the league of nations we rendered valuable service in the cause of international peace."

"For a short time after the war it looked as if the rabble, sometimes called the proletariat—a Bolshevik discovery, fellow citizens—might take over our property. The Bolsheviks kept on telling them that everything they saw was theirs, including our wives and children."

At this time tears welled into the speakers' eyes but the Devil was obviously sore and Queen Elizabeth pivoted herself on her left hip and angrily asked the senator if he was reflecting on her moral character.

"The best thing you can do, senator," remarked the chairman, "is to stick to your subject and leave the private affairs of our guests alone. The main reason why I am against the Bolsheviks is that they are so conventional that trade between that country and Hell is now at a standstill."

"What the blazes would we be doing here," asked Woodrow Wilson, "if we attended to our wives and children exclusively—our wives in particular."

"Of course I heard about Mrs. Peck," snarled the senator in good G. O. P. fashion, "but—"

"If the speaker does not refrain from insulting the members I shall be obliged to suggest that he leave the floor," shouted the Devil brandishing his tail which he was then using as a gavel.

"In that case I will request the official stenographer to delete from the records what I have said in reference to our families," said the senator.

"You had better leave the moral stuff alone," chided the Devil, "this is neither a bawdy house nor a bankers' conference. There is more honesty here than you will find in most places. Go ahead and make it snappy."

"Having succeeded in postponing the next war by allowing the league affiliates to indulge in minor wars against more or less defenceless peoples, the powers made the mistake of deciding to carve Germany and divide the meat between them. The Kaiser had fled and German militarism was defeated so our country did not see any reason why Germany should be victimized particularly since we wanted a goodly share of her trade."

"The workers under Bolshevik influence revolted and almost succeeded in taking over the government. Mr. Satan, if a social democrat comes to your gate, don't turn him away empty handed. A little kindness goes a long way with a social democrat and but for them, you would not be here today. You would have to go to work."

The last words caused a shudder to run thru the audience. Even the Devil shivered slightly.

"Things were going from bad to worse in Germany and it looked like the world revolution was on but at a decisive moment we sent our Mr. Dawes to Germany and he saved the country for us."

(Continued on page 5)

Pricked Into Action

By C. A. Moseley

RED MURPHY came home from his nine hours of work at the plant. He entered the kitchen where his young wife, a bride of five months, was engaged in cooking the evening meal. Hilda, the wife, of Scandinavian descent, was small and pretty. She was wearing a neat little apron which had been a wedding gift, and had started out on the theory that she must never look slouchy when Red arrived from work.

Red was Irish and a young husky. He looked unconsciously picturesque in a pair of tightly fitting trousers which displayed a shapely and sturdy leg. Short, they showed an expanse of ankle above the low shoes. At the waist—a small waist such as an athlete values—they were tightly belted in. And above the belt was a prodigious chest, covered with a blue flannel shirt, while on top of that was a heavy sweater coat, unbuttoned. The whole outfit of clothing made Red look about as broad as a barn.

Red stooped over and gave his lunch kit a slide across the linoleum into the corner near the gas stove. He then took off a cap that had been at a rakish angle on his head of rebellious, red, curly hair, and gave it a toss toward a hook on the wall, where it caught and hung itself.

This accomplished, Red threw both arms about Hilda and gave her a rough but affectionate hug. Then he grew suddenly sober.

"Say," he ventured, "I've got something awful important to tell you. We went on a strike today. I don't go to work in the morning."

For a moment, Hilda looked surprised. Then, as she calmly turned the pork chops in the skillet with a fork, she said: "Well, while it may be a bit hard on us, I'm glad you have struck. It's about time you fellows did something."

Red beamed through a crop of freckles. "Say," he exclaimed, "you're a brick—pos-itive-ly. Some women wouldn't take it that way. Why Bill Stark was afraid to go home to his wife, for fear she'd bawl him out and send him back to work again. You're the right sort, you are. Almost glad I married you, eh?"

Hilda gave the chops another turn. "My father was a union man. I know something about it. But before you wash up for dinner, I've got something to tell you, too."

"Shoot away," said Red. Hilda came over, pulled Red's head down to a level with her own, and whispered very mysteriously into his ear.

Red drew back, grabbed her by both shoulders, and looked down into her anxious face. "Say," he exclaimed, "you ain't kidding me? Honest, is that the straight goods? Well, I'll say that is just fine. Gee, but I'm proud and happy. But worried, too, when I come to think about you."

"You are really glad?" she asked.

"Sure, I'm glad," he exclaimed. With difficulty, Hilda got Red to wash up and sit down. For a time the strike was forgotten, and he rambled on about the exciting news that Hilda had imparted. But toward the end of the meal, he grew serious again.

"Say," he remarked, "they're going to have a meeting of the strikers tonight at Mason's Hall. Going to start some kind of a union. Of course, later we'll have a regular organizer come, but we gotta start something quick to show the boss we mean business. They said we ought to bring our women to get them interested. I thought I would ask you to go, but of course now I suppose you can't."

"Why can't I?" asked Hilda.

"Well, now, of course, you gotta take care of

yourself."

Hilda laughed. "You are just a big kid, Red," she protested. "A lot you know about some things. It's months off yet, and I can do a lot of hard work before I have to take it easy. Of course I'm going with you."

"I'm going just as I am," said Red. "Don't want to dress up and look like a dude. But you put on your prettiest dress, so I can show you off to the bunch."

They went. The strikers were gathered, but there was little enthusiasm. Al Green had been selected as chairman, because he was an earnest, conscientious fellow, and known to be rather well read. But as a chairman, he was a dismal failure. No personality, and a weak, hesitating voice. He started the meeting off with a long speech, dealing in generalities about the labor movement, which he had hastily gathered for the occasion from papers and magazines. The bunch sidged in its seats. What they wanted to learn was how they were going to get an eight-hour day and a better wage.

"This thing is a frost," Red whispered to Hilda. "Al is all right in his place—but this ain't his place. This thing is going to peter out if someone don't talk who can."

"Why don't you get up and talk, Red?" she asked placidly.

"Me!" exclaimed Red, under his breath. "Me! You don't expect me to get up and make a speech, do you?"

Hilda's fingers had been fumbling in the folds of her dress. Then her hand slipped down between her and Red. And then Red suddenly got up.

He didn't know he was up until he found he was standing on his number nine shoes in front of his chair. And it happened that just as he did get up, Al Green had at last found a suitable terminal facilities and had stopped. And a voice that sounded miles away came to Red. It said: "The chair recognizes Brother Murphy."

Red didn't get it at first. Then he saw all eyes turned in his direction. It dawned on him that the chair was Al Green and that Brother Murphy was himself, and that he was expected to say something.

Well, Red had taken considerable punishment in the amateur boxing ring. He thought he could stand a bit more. So he squared his shoulders.

"Boys," he said, "we came here to form a union, and we don't want to leave here till we've done it."

Then he took a hitch in his belt while he collected his thoughts, and he wondered why in hell his own voice sounded so funny to him.

"We are working nine hours a day, when in most lines they work eight. But the only reason it's nine and not ten is just because other unions have been fighting for us. Now we want to get into the fight alongside other workers and fight our own battles. We want an eight-hour day, better wages, and decent conditions."

Monotony

By PAUL COMARTI

*They do not stop, these belts of steel;
I feel them in my feet and in my hands.
Through all the day they make my head to reel.
At night in sleep I ride their greasy bands.*

*A stream of cars moves with this band.
And now the chain becomes an endless snake.
There is no rest in this live metal strand,
And yet the sameness of my work it does not break.*

"This ain't just our own little fight. It's part of a big battle. We are on strike. Now we must organize; throw out picket lines, and perhaps establish some relief stations, if things get too tough. There's a lot to be done."

A ripple of applause interrupted him. His chest went out two more inches. He had won the first round, that was sure.

"And we want to interest the women, too. Ought to have been more of them here tonight. Some of you men, I guess, were afraid tonight to go home and tell you women that you had struck. You were afraid of the rolling-pin."

Some of the men wiggled uneasily and a few women scowled, but there are a still heartier rounds of hand-clapping.

"Perhaps some of you men don't know how important women are in a strike. Now I suppose you were surprised when I got up to talk. But not a damned bit more surprised than I was. I'll tell you the truth about it. The only reason I got up at all was because my wife stuck a pin into my—into me."

The crowd roared with merriment—but Red knew he had them going. Someone, he himself, was putting a little more pep into things.

"If any of you women here know your husband is lukewarm on this proposition, my advice to you is to go home and jab a hat-pin into 'em."

"Now, we got to fight for hours, wages, conditions. We got to fight for our homes, our wives, and our kids. Of course, I ain't got no kid yet—but here's where I get back at the best little woman in the world for that pin stick. Just before we came here she told me that she was expecting—"

Again the crowd roared, while Hilda turned a scarlet red and gave a tug at the tail of Red's sweater coat. But it had been easier to prick Red than it was to pull him down.

Red waited till the laughter had stopped. "I was saying, when you rudely interrupted me, that my wife said she was expecting the gas bill on the tenth of the month."

Then way back in the hall, Tony Martini jumped up. Tony had fought many a battle with Red, with the gloves, in Kid Riley's gymnasium, and then had walked home with him in the most friendly fashion afterwards.

"I nominate Red Murphy as president of this here union," shouted Tony.

"Nominations are not yet in order," timidly ventured the chair. But Robert's Rules of Order were not out of the window.

After Red had snapped out the light that night in the little apartment and had thrown himself on to the bed with a force that had sent Hilda four inches into the air, they both lay awhile in silence. Then Hilda snuggled up to him.

"Red," she whispered, "I'm awful proud to think you are president of the union. And you ain't sorn at me for sticking that pin into you, are you?"

"Hell, no!" he assured her. "Best thing ever happened to me—next to what you told me before dinner. Only next time, use a steel needle. Not so much chance of blood poison."

There was silence for a while. Hilda snuggled a bit closer. "Say, Red," she whispered, "you have just got to win that strike now."

"Sure thing," Red answered drowsily. "So the boy will be proud of his dad."

Silence for a few moments. "But, Red, it might not be a boy," she protested, as if announcing the discovery of an interesting biological fact.

But the only response was as snore from the president of the new union.

When Hell Broke Loose

(Continued from page 4)

New Germany is the most prosperous country in Europe and belongs to everybody but the Germans.

"Here I wish to give due credit to that great man of peace, the inventor of dynamite Mr. Nobel, whom I am glad to see occupy such a high position among the most outstanding figures in Hell."

Mr. Nobel blushed to the roots of his hair and the Devil bowed the appreciation of the audience to the great man.

"I should say," the senator continued, with legs outstretched and chest expanding under the mellow influence of the satisfaction of having made a decided hit with the Devil and the wealthy dynamite man, "I should say, that, second only to the efforts of the United States as a peace factor, is the influence of the Nobel peace prize."

"There is nothing more conducive to honest effort in any direction, than a little money judiciously spent," said the senator. "During the last senatorial campaign in Illinois, I lost out by half a million dollars. In fact had I spent another half million it is quite possible that Frank L. Smith would be speaking before you here tonight."

"But pardon the digression, Mr. Nobel—and if I am mistaken I crave correction—Mr. Nobel left his wealth, which was made out of explosives to blast the way to world peace. At first it was feared that the foundation would have a detrimental effect on

the dynamite business, and the munitions manufacturers hired publicity men to prove that Nobel was a free lover, a socialist and an anarchist."

The audience was in an uproar of laughter and the Devil had a hell of a time trying to restore order.

"This may seem funny," the speaker continued, "but it is true. For the first few years the fears of the munition makers appeared to be well founded. The yearly swag was actually given to outstanding personalities who were opposed to war. But as time went on, the committee in charge of the fund began to develop a broader outlook. They came to the conclusion that the best way to avoid war is to be always ready to fight. And of course this attitude presupposed preparedness and preparedness cannot be dissociated from munitions."

"So the fund is now being used for the legitimate purpose of encouraging those who have been most successful, either in victory or defeat. No longer do long-haired, effeminate pacifists and hop-headed intellectuals receive favors from the Nobel foundation. The committee selects each year men who can show the greatest number of scalps, not the greatest number of theses on international peace. And brothers—this is the news you have been waiting for during my rambling speech—this year the decision of the committee is on such a plane of judicial rectitude that not even the Communists can say that the judges were animated by an ulterior

motive."

The Devil and the whole audience became intensely animated as the speaker approached his climax. Who were the lucky ones? Woodrow Wilson was already spending the money. Napoleon wanted a new hat. He thought it was as good as on his head. Queen Elizabeth wanted another regiment of soldiers. A couple of thousand dollars would go a long way.

"Four men were picked out from among the world's leading figures, for the years 1925 and 1926," said the speaker. "For the year 1926 Stresemann of Germany and Briand of France were considered to have the highest death batting average. And for 1925 Austen Chamberlain and Charles Dawes of the United States."

How it happened nobody will ever know. But when the senator's mangled body was placed in the morgue one of his ears was missing. A search of the audience did not produce the missing organ but Woodrow Wilson was seen rubbing his stomach as if troubled with something disagreeable. Nobody would admit who struck the first blow and the Devil conducted the inquest it was obvious that his heart was not in the thing.

"I believe either Ananias or Munchausen struck the first blow," the Devil said, "but a far like he has no business in hell even if he is a United States senator."

Preachers Preach While Statesmen Steal

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

YOUR city librarian will gladly order copies of this book on "Imperialism and World Politics" by Professor Moon of Columbia University, just published by the Macmillan Co. If Scott Nearing or Bob Dunn had written it, you'd have to dig down into your overalls and cough up three or four dollars yourself—unless, that is, Scott had met the publishing costs himself or Bob had got the Vanguard Press to publish it for him. It would have been no use to ask your public librarian to lay in a supply of Nearing or Dunn. Or maybe it would, too. Librarians don't know much as a rule. That's a good thing. We could play on their ignorance a lot more than we do, and we could get them to stock up pretty heavy on explosives. Let's try it with this book.

As you dig into the first chapter, try to form a definition of imperialism. Of course you can't make a first-rate one till after you have read the book; but you can start. Then ask yourself likewise what difference imperialism makes to the world—that is, to you and me and the other fellow. Chapter II will give you a chance to ask yourself how things got that way, and why the big guys change their minds on such subjects from time to time.

Turn then to Chapter III and find out what economic reasons led to modern imperialism. Ask yourself what nationalism means with its clothes off. See whether you can tell any difference between the goodness or badness of the great powers. When you get into Chapter IV you can make a list of the various interests that create and bolster up imperialism. Which are mainly responsible? Which are just understrappers and bootlickers? How much of the whole game would you call graft? Which is worse, the graft on the side or the game itself?

Chapters V to X inclusive give a basis for analyzing

the whole African layout. How much does the rivalry between the imperialist powers amount to? What obstacles can you see to indefinite extension of imperialist activities in Africa? Is there anything in the whole situation that might give a basis for revolutionary propaganda in Africa itself?

Chapters XI to XIV inclusive cover the area that most concerns the Soviet Federation—the whole sweep of land from the Balkans thru Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, to India, China and the Pacific. What imperial power is the chief rival of Communism over most of this area? On which frontiers do the two threaten to clash? What can be done with the nationalistic feelings of the countries in subjection to imperialism? What prospect is there of a militant proletariat in any of these lands? What can the workers in the imperialist nations do to help the workers in the subject states? You may not find answers in the book, but you will find clues out of which to make your own answers.

Then there is the field of outright American imperialism—the Pacific region and America to the South. What made the United States imperialist? How do its tactics differ from those of the older imperialist powers? How much difference does imperialism make to American workers? What can we do about the whole business? It might do A. F. L. leaders good to study Chapters XV and XVI, or even XVII, where the story passes to Europe with its welter of conflict, involving the old powers, Soviet Russia, and the United States. What ought American labor to do about the European muddle? Ought the A. F. L. to join the Amsterdam International? Ought we to whoop it up for the League of Nations, described in Chapter XVIII? What will be the outcome of its activities? What will become of its mandates? What can we do about it?

When you come to the XIXth chapter, ask yourself whether Moon's summing up agrees with what you have learned in Communist literature. Does

he have the right slant on economics and ideals? Why would a university professor write such a book? Why would a capitalist publishing house circulate it? Would it be worth while to bring the book to the attention of the workers you know? Ought the author to get out an abridged edition? Has the book enough dramatic interest to relieve the monotony of historic and geographic detail? Could some Communist writer dress the material up in a fetching way?

What name would you apply to the author: scientist, liberal, radical, Bolshevik? What will President Butler of Columbia University call him? How soon will he lose his job? How much difference will it make whether the book remains a heavy tome for high-brows in the universities or whether we get everybody to talking about it, so that it gets into the headlines as a damaging document? Let's go!

International Weekly Review

(Continued from page 2)

perialist policy, it appears that the British oil companies have signified their intention of adhering to the new laws, in a brave effort to stand out as the friendly concessionaires in Mexico in contrast to the murderous Shylocks north of the Rio Grande. In Mexico, at least, Britain seems to be paying American imperialism in its own coin by stealing a march on the foe that has so successfully torn up the British stakes in other parts of the world.

The Nicaraguan Conflict.

THE struggle between the liberal government at Puerto Cabezas led by Dr. Sacasa and the reactionary regime of Adolfo Diaz at Managua, assumes a more than usual importance in view of the present developments in Mexico. For practically the first time in the history of Latin-American relations with American imperialism has a conflict between two opposing groups in a Latin-American country been characterized not merely by the control and subsidy of one group by the American imperialists, but by the open sympathy and aid to the opposing group of such a power as Mexico.

The change in relationships consequent upon the rise and strengthening of nationalist, independent governments—instead of, as previously, puppet governments with easily bribed rulers—has brought about a condition in which the aspiring nationalist movements, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, look for inspiration, guidance and help to Mexico. This tendency has been substantially strengthened by the stiff resistance of the Calles' government to the imperialist demands of Washington, which the latter was formerly accustomed to having translated forthwith into deeds.

American imperialism, all of its bluster and strength to the contrary notwithstanding, cannot halt this development of a new era in its Latin-American relations. The new epoch of resistance to American encroachments and hegemony is a serious menace to Wall Street and it realizes this truth by the manner in which it foams at its Washington mouth. The realization of this development is even more keen in Mexico, which does not bother to hide its open sympathy for rebels like Sacasa.

If Calles will follow an unswerving road of opposition to the brutal domination of American imperialism he will have behind him not only the people of Mexico, but also the sorely-pressed peoples of the other Latin-American countries which bleed under the heel of Wall Street. A staunchly-maintained conscious Mexico can become, as it is becoming more and more, a rallying center for these peoples who will look to it for leadership and will enhance its prestige and strength.

This road has been partially followed already. Unlike other nations, the Calles government has raised its legations to a number of the Latin-American countries to the status of embassies. The semi-official organ of the Mexican government is read with attention and confidence by the other Latins who have a common problem in their relations with Wall Street. As the struggle of the Mexicans is followed with interest by the people of Haiti, Cuba, San Domingo, Nicaragua and other colonies and semi-colonies of America so are the conditions of these latter followed with interest by Mexicans.

Sacasa, who already controls the entire Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, and one-third of the country, will find his allies in the masses of Nicaragua, in the Mexican people, in the people of the other Latin-American lands, and in the revolutionary workers of the United States. To think of victory in terms of appeals to the generosity and honor of Wall Street and its Washington government is to think in terms of futility proved a thousand times. Those who thus fight Wall Street must select their road. American imperialism chose its road a long time ago.

A Side Light on Soviet Education

AMERICANS have heard a great deal about Soviet politics and something about Soviet economics. They have had almost no information about Soviet education.

Nothing that is going on in the Soviet Union at the present time is more important for the remainder of the world than the work in education. Elsewhere there are a few centers of experimental education. Soviet education is practically all experimental. The most extensive and radical educational experiments in the world are now being made in the Soviet Union.

Soviet education has one dominant aim: to enlarge the life experience of the people. Since the vast majority of the people in any society are workers, it is upon the education of the workers that the Soviet authorities are concentrating their effort. Three other propositions are subordinate to this main proposition: First, education must be primarily for children. The child is the object of educational endeavor, not the school system. Second, education must prepare the child for life in his present environment. At the same time, it must train the child in such a way that he will be able to improve that environment. Third: Education must open before children the whole field of human culture. Soviet education is therefore concentrated on the children of workers and farmers, who are being taught to shape their own destiny.

Take one illustration of the way in which this work is being done. Children in the Soviet schools, from the earliest grades are expected to take over a certain amount of responsibility for the direction of their own affairs. As they advance in the school, their responsibility is correspondingly broadened. By the time they reach the colleges, they are self-governing in all important matters that relate to student life and are participants in the control of the educational work of the institution.

Student organization in the earlier grades of the Soviet schools is by classes. In some of the schools each separate class has a simple form of class organization—a president, or secretary, or class committee. This class organization is charged with the direction of student activities within the class.

The elementary school, as a whole, has some form of student organization. Frequently, each class elects one or two members of the student school executive committee. If there are twelve classes, this would mean twelve or twenty-four delegates. In some of the schools, the younger children have one delegate per class, and the older children, two delegates per class. The whole body of delegates is charged with the responsibility for student activity.

Questions that come before the student committees for decision concern discipline, sport, student reading rooms, student societies and social activities, a student co-operative, and similar activities in which the students normally engage. The student school executive is usually divided into sub-committees, each one of which takes charge of one of these fields.

The chairman of the student executive committee becomes, automatically a member of the governing body of the school. This governing body includes the principal, the vice principal or secretary, a couple of teachers, and at least one representative of

the students. All decisions affecting the school are made by these governing committees, on which students always have at least one spokesman. In the higher schools the students have more than one representative in the directing body.

With the high school, Soviet students pick a field of study—mining, railroading, commerce, education, medicine. From that point forward, the students are organized, not by classes, but by occupational groups.

A student may intend to take up medicine. As soon as he begins to specialize in this field, he has an opportunity to join the student Health Workers' Union. If he wishes to take a part in student affairs he has no choice, because all student activities are organized on a basis of union organization.

The student executive is no longer selected by classes but by unions. Each union is represented



on the executive in proportion to the number of its members. All student activities therefore rest back on labor organization rather than on class organization.

Thru this plan, students learn labor solidarity in school, and by practical experience. When they go into the shops they are already trained labor men and women.

These student organizations are built up among the students, but the school authorities give them every encouragement and opportunity to handle their own affairs. What is their purpose? To teach the boys and girls self-direction. These student organizations are just as much a part of the school work as classes in chemistry or in economics. The students are learning the arts of social life by practicing social activities.

From the point of view of an American school, with its great emphasis on individual work, the Soviet system must seem absurd. But the children in the United States as well as the children in the Soviet Union must live together and work together when they get out of school. It is for this reason that the Soviet educational authorities are laying so much stress on student self-direction. They want to raise a generation of boys and girls who are capable of organizing social life, and who are equally capable of living in a co-operative community. Their way of going about this is to let the boys and girls learn organized activity by organizing.

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES



PARADISE.

An ordinary title for an ordinary movie. The story is another one of that dishwater composite so freely dispensed to and readily consumed by the gullible American public. The usual son of the aristocracy, passing thru the usual "un-aristocratic" escapades—disinherited by his noble father—married to the usual little chorus girl—and later coming into his own in manhood, fortune and the good graces of his noble family, climaxed by an adventurous fight on a South Sea Island, the only bit of swift action in the entire play.

The girl, played by Betty Bronson, is executed well enough for technique and grace, aided greatly by that type of dress becoming to her petite slenderness. But for our part, we were much more captivated by her charms and finesse in the characterization of the fascinating, daring "Pan." Indeed a privilege to be her director and command her to roles of eternal youth for yet a few brief years.

Milton Sills, as the hero, is still enough of the easy lover to quicken the heart-beat of the flapper. Sure he was good. Yet his talent in this story seems grossly squandered. The fight between Sills and Noah Beery, an interesting if grotesque piece of bestial brutality, is realistic and convincing, altho unnecessarily prolonged thru many an agonizing reel. Noah Beery holds his own with sweeping, brutal force—good acting.

A movie you can well afford to miss. —R. A.



MARY PICKFORD

America's Movie Queen, now showing in her latest picture, "Sparrows," at the Roosevelt.

Movie Notes

Last Chance for Chicago.

Tonight "Breaking Chains" makes its last Chicago appearance at the Ashland Auditorium in two performances at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. We make the additional note concerning this Russian movie masterpiece to urge every Chicago worker to see. Seldom does one get such a rare opportunity.

This is something new and to labor an unexpected pleasure. The whole picture was acted by workers who never before had faced the camera. Yet it is such a splendid performance it ranks with the very best on the screen. Technically, the picture is a finished product. The photography is excellent; the story inspiring; the action fast and vivid. To every worker, and especially to revolutionary labor, we say, Go! Don't miss this opportunity to see a picture that will send you home proud of your class.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Editor, Rose Horowitz, Rochester, N. Y.

Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

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Here's The Old Fake!

Just look how the old boy is laughing at the poor kids who still believe in him.

Rich kids get many fine toys. Poor kids get cheap ones or none at all.

Why does Santa Claus favor the rich kids? Because if you look under his whiskers you'll find it's the rich kid's father! There is no Santa Claus!

Mr. Wotsisname

By ROSE HOROWITZ, Rochester, N. Y.

(Sung to the tune of Yankee Doodle-doodle-doo).

They say he is a gentleman
They call him Wotsisname
He does what e'er they ask him to
To win a lot of fame.
He sits and smokes and reads and rests
All thru the live-long day
While others slave in factories
To earn their bread and stay.

CHORUS

Oh, Mister Wotsisname
You can't get away with that
Oh, Mister Wotsisname
You're getting pretty fat
But you'll empty out your pockets
In a bright and sunny day
And be glad that you can save your nut
For robbing

HEY, KIDS!

Didja ever hear the story about the time Santa Claus lost his pants on a cold night? Oh, Boy—read NEXT WEEK'S TINY WORKER.

Santa Claus is A Fat-Head!

Santa Claus goes around with a big pack of toys. The poor kids' father and mother work hard. The money they make goes to the boss. So they can't buy many toys.

But the boss can play Santa Claus to his children. He buys them all the toys they want. And when he dresses up just look at the belly on him!



THE THEATER

"SHOP"

IT is peculiar that of all the theaters in New York—Broadway, also includes the little theaters away from Broadway proper, such as the Provincetown, the Neighborhood, etc.; not one, with the possible exception of the Neighborhood Playhouse when it does the Little Clay Cart, is showing anything worthy of any considerable mention.

It is still more peculiar when we find that the Jewish stage in New York is holding forth well. Experimenting, trying, striving for new forms and new plays; or at least new conceptions of old plays (Goldfaden's "The Tenth Commandment" at Schwartz's Yiddish Art Theater). Of course the Jewish stage I'm speaking of is the stage or rather the combined stage of the Y. A. T. and the Irving Place Jewish Art Theater. Of the latter the rest of our review—for it is a review—shall deal with.

The young but already hectic career of the I. P. J. A. T. should be gone into a little before the review proper. Starting with Evreinoff's "The Ship of Saints," a very poignant but too symbolic social drama, Ben-Ami director-actor of the group decided, as his second production, to do "Out of the Beyond," a play in which the social motif is drowned in melodrama. This was a flop. It was acted superbly.

Being a repertoire theater it was not hard for Ben-Ami to fill in plays during the lapse of time necessitated by the sudden failure of "Out of the Beyond." But a new production was being rehearsed. And was Ben-Ami discouraged by the fact that his two previous productions had not been financial successes? Not at all. His next play was also a social play, "Shop," by Leivick, who is known to readers of this magazine as one of the recent acquisitions of the Freiheit.

Let us get thru with the preliminaries. The acting on the whole was excellent. Ben-Ami as the one time socialist who now as the by fate has become a boss—a boss over some of his old comrades, reaches great heights. I have never seen him better. Of the direction one can only go into superlatives. The settings were a true surprise. A welcome surprise. And this reviewer takes his hat off to Cleon Throckmorton for his striking and well balanced settings. The incidental music at times was forced. And now to the play itself.

Comrade Leivick's new play, Shop, marks a decided improvement, in working class ideology, from his other factory play, Rags. The difference is almost geometric. Shop is to Rags what Leivick writing for the Freiheit is to Leivick writing for the Forward. In Rags Comrade Leivick fell into a muddled individualistic sentimentality. In Shop he has almost completely evaded that.

The play deals with life in a dress shop. It opens with the employees coming in to work. The color of the shop is beautifully presented in that first act. In the second act the employees are on the roof, during their lunch hour, talking, flirting and dancing to some distant wailing of a jazz band. Someone rushes in, newspaper in hand, and announces that a strike has been called for tomorrow. The news is greeted with great enthusiasm. The third act shows the scabs working. Ralish who has been seduced by the designer sneaks in to tell him to quit work and strike. The pickets break in and she is caught there while the scabs escape. She is accused of being a scab. In the fourth act the strike has been settled. Everyone is merry. Gerlie, the singer, is getting married to the young idealist, Leibl (who resents being called Louie). The shop is fixed up holiday style. One of the operators makes a toast to boss Gould, the hard partner of Wolf, the one-time Socialist, and hopes for a new and better strike next year. Midst all this revelry, someone rushes in and shouts that Ralish has killed herself by jumping from the roof. At the final curtain, Wolf enters alone, starts the machines humming, listens a while and leaves.

This is the play. Not very revolutionary; but a working class play. A good working class play. Of course Comrade Leivick falls into some of the usual errors of the proletarian writer. He is afraid that the story will not have sufficient interest to hold an audience if he just gave a story of Shop—the Shop. So he brings in Wolf, who has at one time been in love with Minna, the voice of the shop. The conflict of Wolf in his relations to Minna deserve a play in itself. And then of course the inevitable. Why did Leivick have to do it? The play would have been so much more concrete, so much more solid had he left out the usual seduction. The villain seduces the heroine; the scab seduces the striker. Why the suicide? Why the seduction? Why this Victorian morality which must shine like a halo around the workers' heads? Aren't workers, strikers, Communists capable of seduction? This is the one truly bad spot in the whole play. It was unnecessary. It is quite sufficient for the workers to see the evil in the designer, Barkan, when he scabs. Why go to the now outdated trick of painting another coat of black on the villain by forcing a seduction upon him?

The play, with the exception of the above mentioned faults, and they are well subordinated, is a fine one. It is a true glimpse at the many needle trade workers of New York and Chicago, in their shops. The play can be interpreted. But why attempt to do so? Comrade Leivick well avoided symbolism; so why put a symbol into it?

Comrade Leivick was a bit reserved this time. It was his first honest attempt at a true proletarian play. His next play will be a great play. A great working class play.

—Max Geltman.

More Movie Notes

Lubliner and Trinz, Chicago's largest theatrical circuit, has undertaken a unique project in motion picture history in Chicago. The first motion picture ever produced in the city, acted by Chicagoans, dealing with the life of the city will be filmed starting early in January. To make this event interesting to the public and gratify the intimate wish of thousands who cannot visit Hollywood to see the making of a great picture, it will be filmed in full view of audiences upon the stages of L. & T. theaters by a Hollywood producing unit of the first calibre.

A contract has been signed whereby Director David Smith, responsible for pictures of Harold Lloyd and Harry Langdon, will come with a company of casting directors, cameramen, facial make-up experts, wardrobe mistresses, technicians and studio equip-

ment to make the photoplay later to be shown in Lubliner and Trinz theaters.

All scenes will be taken upon the stages of five Lubliner & Trinz theaters, a scene each week at each theater beginning the week of January 3.

The cast of the picture will be composed entirely of Chicagoans, selected from patrons of L. & T. theaters. Selection will be made in an impartial manner with regard only to the needs of the large and varied types of actors and actresses called for by the scenario. Application can and should be made at once through the managers of any L. & T. theater. Entries for the cast must all be in by December 24 at 6 p. m.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Sex Expression in Literature. By V. F. Calverton. Boni and Liveright. The New Leadership in Industry. By Sam A. Lewishon. E. P. Dutton and Company.

To be reviewed later.

In the Wake of the News

(Continued from page 1)

a few years back. Glenn is the leader of the campaign to put a Cossack bill thru the assembly on the excuse that the looting of banks could be prevented by state police. The facts show that most of the bank looting is done by the officials. The amounts stolen by robbers being only a drop in the bucket. What the real motive of Glenn's propaganda is, was shown by his statement that a man who is now in Cook County jail awaiting his turn on the gallows, attempted to terrorize his (Glenn's) organization in an effort to force payment of a workman's compensation claim. We have no sympathy whatever for gangsterism and we care little where, when or how gangsters are shuffled off this earth, but we know from experience that gangsterism has no better friends than Glenn and his tribe. What he is after is the fighting trade unionist.

THE cry of "yellow peril" is again being raised. This time seriously, as the long-slumbering and long-suffering peoples of the Orient are awakening. The spectre of a pan-Asiatic league under the leadership of Soviet Russia to defend the masses against western imperialism is rising up like the ghost of retribution being the terrified eyes of the capitalists. The almost complete victory of the Chinese revolutionists and the prospect of the Union of Soviet Republics reaching from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea is no idle dream.

THE struggle between the bankers' wing of the needle trades unions and the left wing who would maintain the unions as organs of the class struggle grows in intensity. Beaten in the elections, in the I. L. G. W. U., and in the Furriers' Union, the business unionists of several unions in the United Hebrew Trades joined hands with their prototypes in the other needle trades unions to oust the militants. They hired gangsters in Chicago and New York to break up union meetings and when their hired thugs

ONE QUEEN AND TWO JACKS



Ford Marie Gary

failed they called in the police who were ready to break heads for a price. The battle is still on. In Chicago, John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels were among the ring leaders of the gangsters. According to information secured by the Daily Worker from a reliable source, Edward Nockels is the police agent of the gangsters. It is a long cry since the day Fitzpatrick ousted Skinny Madden and his gangsters from the Chicago Federation of Labor!

DIFFERENCES of opinion as to the humaneness of poison gas as a lethal weapon may exist in certain quarters, but not in the American Legion. That organization of patriots founded with the aid of the dollars of the Du Pont Powder company protests vigorously against the adoption of a protocol that would abolish the use of poison gas in warfare. The Chicago Tribune claims that this gas is almost as harmless as tobacco smoke, but the legionnaire's spokesman admits that it burns out the lungs and eyes. If so, the more eyes and lungs that are burned out the better for the big chemical magnates. The legion is the tool of the manufacturers who are looking forward to the next opportunity of coining blood money out of the agony of the human race.

AUSTRIA has been reduced to impotence as a world power but still has a few counts left. One of these counts admits that he never did a day's work in his life and Millicent Rogers, daughter of a Standard Oil baron, cheerfully agreed that Salm von Hoogstraten was not built for work. Neither was Millicent. The count married Millicent who was impressed with his well-pressed trousers and his prowess at tennis. Millicent's father discovered that the count wasn't of much account and succeeded in convincing his daughter that a financially carefree life without Salm would compensate for whatever kick she might get out of begging for her bread. She quit and now the count is suing for custody of a child, the skeptical people claim he would swap his paternal love at any time for a reasonable number of American dollars.



Fitzpatrick supported Frank L. Smith, Samuel Insull's candidate for senator.

Notre Dame Cathedral: Montreal

Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve!
And excited waves of the faithful
Are converging in swirls
That pour a full flow
In thru the heavy portals.

And then it is the silence
Of the Inquisition that falls
On all of us.

On this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

Gold and silver and incense,
High mass, incantations,
Candles, crucifixes, bears . . .

And at one portal
An animal
Of contorted face, fangless,
Scarred, on a crutch
Crouches before a little altar
In the hope of getting enough
Christmas cheer for a bed.

And on this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

And at another portal
Clings a prostitute,
With the mark of her trade
Unprotesting on her face.
She has come here
To get her commission,
And business
Ought to be good
On Christmas Eve.

O, on this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

And in the pews
Are the wealthy
Chosen ones of Christ.

Crowding the portals
Are the sons and daughters
Of French Canada—
Mariette, and Louise,
And Ramon and Jean, working
At the Standard Overall
For six dollars a week.

For on this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

—Oscar Ryan.

SPORTS



A worried father writes the Bug to find if a boy of eight should be allowed to skate. Sure thing! It's good for all boys from eight to eighty . . . and both sexes. Here's a sport for everybody. It will make you forget the week's grind at the shop and make you fit to turn out production in the weeks to come. Try it. It's one of the few sports for workers in which the expense is not altogether beyond reach.

Skating is easy to learn. In fact, on the very first attempt you will be able to make a beautiful soviet star on the ice (you'll notice it after you pick yourself up the first time). And you will be surprised to learn how soft your ice is. We suggest for your health's sake get a skate on this way. The average workers gets kicked so often in life that there is little danger a fall or two will hurt. It won't hurt your tonsils a bit. And the keen bracing air will do these tired muscles a world of good. And as for boys of eight? . . . Oh, Boy!

THE Prince of Wales, famous for his high diving from horses, was defeated in the first round of the Squash Racket championship in London. Squash racket is a new racket for the Bug. Never saw it played. But the game sounds interesting. The English ruling class has excelled over the workers in Squash for a long time. It would be nice for English labor to try this Squash business on the ruling class.



Tonight Chicago will be treated to a tournament of Barnyard Golf. The Horse-Shoe Pitching championship will be staged with the present horse-hoof heaving chap, Frank Jackson, defending his title against one Putt Mossman. On the program a 19-year-old, Miss Schuttz, ladies' champ of Illinois, will show her proficiency in pitching horse-galoshes in an exhibition match.

The interest provoked is unusual. This barnyard sport which we played as a kid and which we still like, seems to have become quite popular. A horse-shoe pitching ground (or do they call it a stall?) in Lincoln Park is usually well crowded and the Club using it has a membership of a thousand. A local firm claims to have sold 52,000 sets of horse-shoes in the past year.

But the admission price to the championship matches is one to two dollars! That's what we call hitting you in the head with a horse-shoe for luck.

JUST look what we learn from a press dispatch: "Because George Washington was a stellar performer at track and field sports it is proposed to bring the 1932 Olympic games to the United States as part of the celebration of the bicentennial of his birth in that year."

Washington held a record in the broad jump, it was related by a direct descendant of his brother, W. Lanier Washington, that remained unequalled for a century. He also was a leader in running and jumping sports.

Which proves again how the interest in sports is clearly used to serve as patriotic piffle. Washington held the broad jump record for a hundred years! They tell us also that "Washington never told a lie." Maybe he didn't. But he sure is responsible for a helluvalota liars.



SPECIALLY among Negroes the gentle art of raising cauliflower ears seems to have fallen on evil days. The race that produced the greatest boxers at almost all weights has no longer any outstanding figures with the sole exception of Tiger Flowers, who was robbed of his championship a couple of weeks ago in a fight that was obviously "in the bag" to fill the coffers of sure-thing gamblers.

Chick Suggs also looked promising until a few weeks ago. An Irishman Flanagan in Boston handed him a commissary note and Suggs don't look so promising now. A Lithuanian with the borrowed name of Jack Sharkey, knocked Willis into history. And that's that—there is no more.

Not that the present white champs look so good either. Tunney? Walker? The Others? Professional boxing seems to have fallen on evil days. And we don't mean maybe!

The Bug